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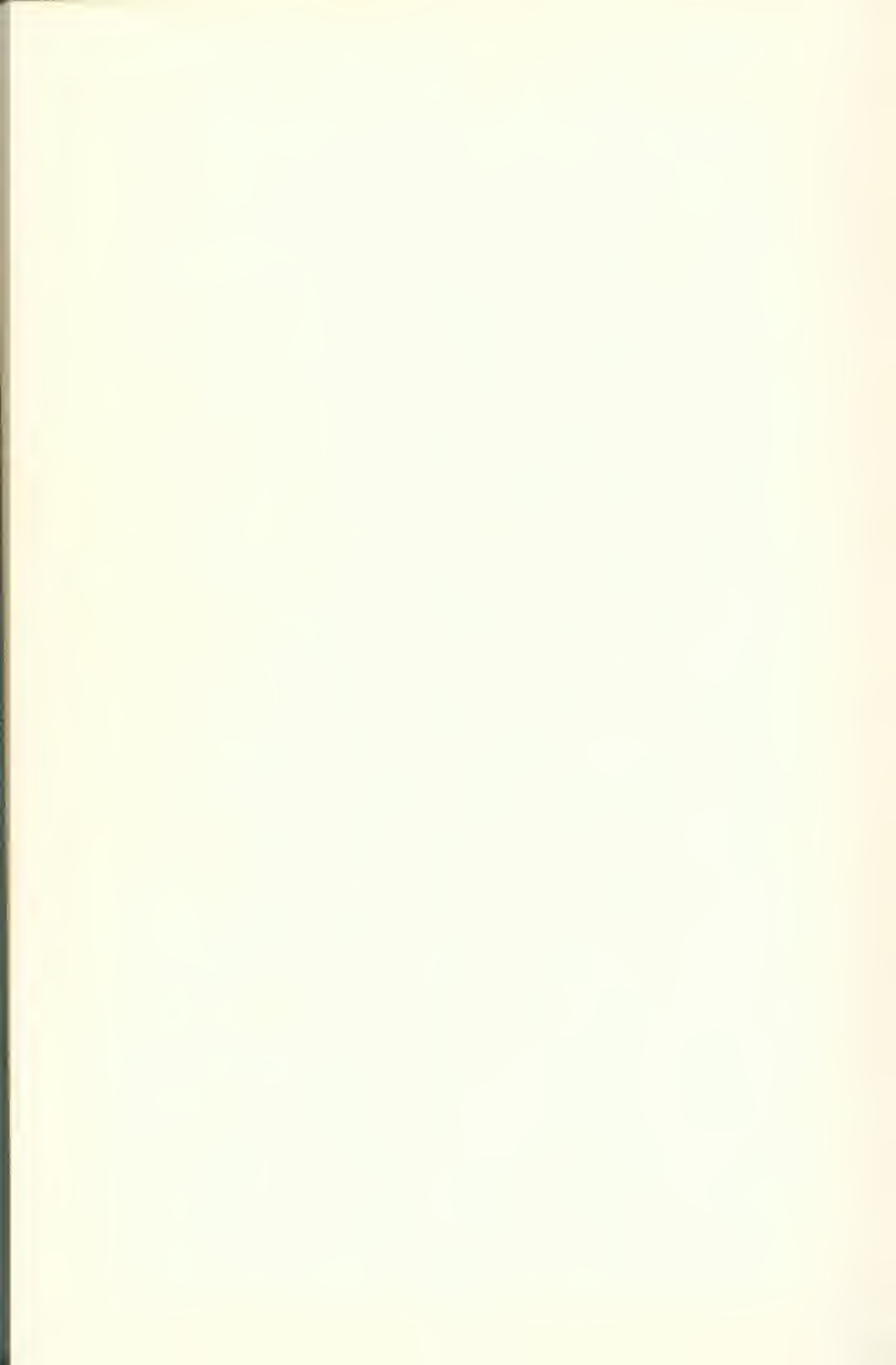
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Southern Missionary College

A SCHOOL
OF
HIS PLANNING


by Elva B. Gardner

A narrative of seventy years
of growth and development of
S M C
1892 — 1962

Published by the Board of Trustees

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Southern Missionary College Library



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We are blind until we see
That in the human plan
Nothing is worth the making
If it does not make the man.

Why build these cities glorious
If man unbuilt goes?
In vain we build the work, unless
The builder also grows.

Edwin Markham

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The period covered by this narrative of the founding and growth of Southern Missionary College is not long — seventy years — but those upon whose memories we leaned find that details are not long remembered.

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October, 1962

Elva R. Gardner



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1962

The College Board of Trustees has made possible, by its action, the publishing of this history. Without its financial support the task could not have been accomplished.

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SOUTHERN MISSIONARY COLLEGE FACULTY AND STAFF, 1961-62

SOUTHERN MISSIONARY COLLEGE

PRINCIPALS AND PRESIDENTS, 1892-1962

Principals of the Southern Industrial School

George C. Colcord	1892-1896
W. T. Bland	1896-1898
C. W. Irwin	1898-1900
N. W. Lawrence	1900-1901

Principals of Southern Training School

J. E. Tenney	1901-1908
M. B. Van Kirk	1908-1912
C. L. Stone	1912-1914
L. H. Wood	1914-1915
A. N. Atteberry	1915-1916

Presidents of Southern Junior College

Leo Thiel	1916-1918
L. H. Wood	1918-1922
Leo Thiel	1922-1925
H. H. Hamilton	1925-Jan. 1927
M. E. Cady	Jan. 1927-May 1927
H. J. Klooster	1927-1937
J. C. Thompson	1937-1942
D. E. Rebok	1942-1943
K. A. Wright	1943-1945

Presidents of Southern Missionary College

K. A. Wright	1945-1955
T. W. Walters	1955-1958
C. N. Rees	1958-

CHAPTER I

A STORY OF BEGINNINGS

That there may be a screen or background on which to see more vividly the miracle of establishing this "School of His Planning," look for a moment at the limited education in the South and the development of the Seventh-day Adventist work in this area in the year 1891.

This was before the days of the free public-school idea. Only subscription or self-supporting schools were available in the South. The pressure of toil, the absence of money, the lack of interest, and the inadequate supply of even poorly equipped teachers tended to reduce the number of such schools. At that time schools were in session from three to four months during the year, and then the work done was often of an inferior grade.

Referring to the great need of schools in the South, as reported in the *Daily Bulletin* of the General Conference, W. T. Bland had this to say:

The last field to be entered by our denominational workers in this country is the South. This field is an interesting one; it is a peculiar one, but above all it is a needy one. . . . Public schools in the country are not held in high favor.

Activities of the Seventh-day Adventist denomination had spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific; there was a local conference in every state in the Union with exception of the Southeastern States.

There is the greatest need of all kinds of missionary work in the South. Without delay workers must be prepared for this field. Vol. 9, p. 200.
The cities of the South are to be worked, and for this work the best talent is to be secured and that without delay. Vol. 9, p. 214

Pastor R. M. Kilgore, president of the Cumberland Mission, believed that the Seventh-day Adventist youth of the South must have a school within their own borders, if they were to build the work in the South. If these youth were educated outside, he thought, they would be lost to the South. There were no funds to start a school officially. In the *Seventh-day Adventist Year Book* of 1891, page 65, appears this report of the Committee on the Southern Schools:

1. We are favorable to, and would encourage the opening of a school in District 2, as soon as there is sufficient encouragement that the patronage will sustain it.
2. We recommend: that, when the school is started, it begin in a small way; that one teacher be employed; and that no considerable outlay of means be made, no more than what the friends who are personally interested in the school are able to bear.
3. We recommend that R. M. Kilgore, G. I. Butler, and W. W. Prescott be a committee to take this matter into consideration, to look for the most favorable location, and to lay and execute plans necessary to the success of the enterprise, when it shall be started.

After study as to where the school would be located, the choice lay between Graysville, Tennessee, and Alpharetta, Georgia. Both communities offered some inducements—a donated campus, a little money; but Graysville was chosen as the location for the school.

In 1885 Mr. E. R. Gillet, a member of the Seventh-day Adventist church from Iowa, had moved to Graysville. By the year 1888 other members of the Adventist faith had located in Graysville: Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Barstow, Gerald Pierce, Martha and Caledonis Crawley, and Mr. and Mrs. Bird Terry; these united to organize the Graysville Church. Mr. Gillett, the leader, was a man of sublime faith and unfaltering courage.

In a few months, the little company having grown to a membership of fifty, a church was built, free of debt, and dedicated in November, 1890, with Pastor R. M. Kilgore delivering the dedication sermon.

When, in 1891, the committee decided to locate the school at Graysville, this village of approximately 1,000 population became the headquarters of the Cumberland Mission for the next twelve years and of the educational work of the South for the next twenty-five years. At the time this denomination operated eight advanced educational institutions in the world. Now there are 529 intermediate and secondary schools and colleges and 34 schools of nursing. Graysville Academy places high up on the roll of pioneer institutions!

CHAPTER II

THEY SHALL BE TAUGHT OF GOD

The young people of the Southland were asking, as did the eunuch of old, "How can I understand except some man teach me?" Where was the Philip that was to teach these youth?

The resources of the General Conference were not counted in dollars in 1891, and when Pastor Kilgore called on a veteran educator to come to start the school at Graysville, he came at his own expense. Professor G. W. Colcord had founded Milton Academy in eastern Oregon. It was the forerunner of Walla Walla College. In the midst of a great national depression, he and his wife, a missionary-minded couple, left their newly established academy and came to the Southland in the fall of 1891. They came to a work of pioneering, sacrifice, and privation under exceedingly discouraging and embarrassing circumstances.



PROFESSOR AND MRS. G. W. COLCORD, 1892-1896

For a classroom, Professor Colcord rented a room above a general store owned by J. W. Clouse. While he was preparing an outside stairway to the classroom and making benches, Mr. Colcord announced that he would hold classes in the Seventh-day Adventist church for the first month. On February 20, 1892, school opened with twenty-three subscription students present. Each student paid a small tuition of four dollars per month. At the present time one of those twenty-three students, M. W. F. Fox, resides in Graysville. His seatmate for the first two years at the Graysville school was A. W. Spalding.

The first term of school was three months in length with the last two months in the classroom over the Clouse General Store. At the close of the term the enrollment had increased to thirty-two students. During the summer blackboards were put up and the room was sealed. Most of the summer vacation was spent in enlisting students.

In recording his impressions of the work of Professor and Mrs. Colcord, Mr. Spalding wrote:

He came, he saw, he conquered. His wife was one of the sweetest women God ever made, and a thorough teacher too. Professor Colcord was a drill master; what he gave you got, or you got out, for he hammered it in. 'The Little Red Grammar,' Reed and Kellogg, was next to the Bible, the supreme textbook, or so it seemed to me. Professor Colcord set us to watching and correcting one another's speech (and incidentally getting our own corrected) and if I have ever been a critic, I learned it from good old Professor Colcord.

The following year Professor Colcord's nephew, Celian, joined them as a teacher. Being unmarried and "personable," he was for some time the object of adoration by some advanced lady pupils, but he ended speculation by bringing a bride from the Northwest.

From its humble beginning over the general store, the Graysville school took on greater proportions. Professor Colcord and his nephew were men of broad vision, undaunted faith, sterling personal character, and indefatigable labor. The enthusiasm of Professor Colcord was the means of interesting church members and workers in establishing a permanent school at Graysville. Mr. Fox, owner of a shingle mill, was the chief promoter. A tract of land of nine acres was donated, but there was no money accompanying the gift. Professor Colcord put his own money into the project of erecting an academy building. Pastor Kilgore raised money and donated labor, and finally a box-like structure, forty-five feet square with two stories above a ten-foot basement, was erected in 1893. The nine-acre campus and the building were valued at \$3,000.

The Graysville school was over the Clouse store two years; then it was moved into the new building and became Graysville Academy with an enrollment of sixty-five. This was the main building of the school for the



THE FIRST CLASSROOM



GRAYSVILLE ACADEMY

first fourteen years of its existence, Graysville Academy had but one objective—to provide young men and women with an education that would qualify them for the greatest Christian service to their fellow men in this life and a fuller and wider service in the life to come.

In the denominational Year Book for 1893, page 62, is found the response of the General Conference Committee to Professor Colcord's offer to turn the school over to the General Conference:

Whereas, the Graysville, Tennessee Academy which was established by Elder G. W. Colcord on his own financial responsibility, but under the advice of the General Conference Committee, has grown to such proportions as to require better accommodations to carry on its work, and

Whereas, Elder Colcord proposes, with his own funds to provide such improvements as the present necessities of the school demands; and

Whereas, the citizens of Graysville propose to deed to the General Conference a desirable and liberal campus; therefore

Resolved, that we favor such improvements as will best further the development of the school and place it on a permanent basis under the direction of the General Conference.

We recommend that other local schools for white students and colored students be established at such places in the South, and on such a plan, as may be deemed best by the General Conference Committee after careful investigation of all the circumstances.

Approved by the General Conference, the school became the training school of the South, the parent of the present Southern Missionary College. The enrollment of the school in 1893 was 120. Through 1894 and 1895 as the Colcords continued to give their services and money, the school prospered. Then came the testing year.

Do you remember—

- the native quiet of Cumberland Mountain valley?
- the double desks used over the Clouse store?
- that 1½ hours work per day and \$100 cash would put a student through a year of school at Graysville?
- that the students were "classified by examinations, oral and written"?
- the "salt-free" diet recommended by Dr. Kellogg which resulted in illness to several students and the departure of a few?

CHAPTER III

THE TESTING YEAR

If a village is judged by the number of its inhabitants, Graysville, Tennessee, is of little importance. Measuring the village by the influence it has spread through the years into far places, it takes on great significance.

A number of Seventh-day Adventist families from different parts of the state and from neighboring states moved to Graysville in order that they might educate their children in this Christian school. Pleasant homes were established, and the village soon wore an air of prosperity.

Before the Graysville Academy building was completely finished inside, classes were held there. Many things were conducive to the success of this "School of His Planning"! The pure spring water supply was excellent; the general health of the community was good; extremes of heat and cold so often experienced in many places were scarcely known there. Any student who came to the school with a desire to make the most of his opportunities found it a pleasant home. He was surrounded by an atmosphere of refinement and culture that would fit him to take his place in the world and to do the work to which God had appointed him.

Everything moved along pleasantly until the fall of 1894. Religious persecution, which had been felt in the western part of Tennessee, had abated with the 1892 cases. However, it broke out again in eastern Tennessee at Graysville and Dayton in Rhea County late in 1894 when a man who had recently moved to Graysville had taken offense because he had been refused credit at a grocery store operated by a Seventh-day Adventist.

The Tennessee Sunday Law was invoked against twenty members of the Graysville church, including Professor G. W. Colcord, I. C. Colcord, his nephew, and the dean of boys, M. C. Sturdevant.

Professor Colcord was indicted with six charges against him for permitting students to labor on the school premises on Sunday. One of the twenty men was imprisoned for digging in a well and one for receiving a borrowed wheelbarrow over the back fence on Sunday. Mr. I. C. Colcord was indicted for carrying a few boards a short distance. What the boards were for was not stated by the witness. In the county jail these twenty Christian men suffered the indignity of being counted criminals and enemies of the State.

This controversy closed Graysville Academy, and it was not opened again until the next fall. The closing of the school emphasized the unselfish work that had been done. Professor Colcord had put all his means into the school, not for the purpose of making money, but to provide Christian education for the youth of the South. Because he had permitted the students to wash their clothes and to saw wood on Sunday, he was put in jail as an enemy of society.

The men did not employ lawyers but presented their own cases in court. This was Professor Colcord's testimony as recorded in the *American Sentinel*, April 9, 1895:

Not only have I a natural God-given right to worship my Creator according to the dictates of my own conscience, but I have a constitutional right that ought to be respected by the courts of this State. The Declaration of Rights states 'that no human authority can in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience.' No jury, no judge, no court, according to that law, has any right to come between me and my conscience in any matter whatever. I leave the case with you.

The total fines of all the men amounted to about \$20, but upon their refusing to pay the fines, the accused were sentenced to a chain gang to build a stone bridge at Spring City.



THE CHAIN GANG. PROF. COLCORD AND HIS NEPHEW ARE ON THE WAGON AT THE LEFT. THE TWO MEN IN THE LOWER CENTER OF THE PICTURE WERE CRIMINALS. THE REST OF THE PRISONERS WERE MEMBERS OF THE GRAYSVILLE CHURCH.

Strong local sentiment developed in their favor. Editors of papers, the sheriff, and the residents of Graysville and Dayton opposed the judgment. The Sunday Law was a technicality that had never been removed from the books of law, but the law required its enforcement.

When the school was finally reopened in the fall, confidence had not been fully restored. The attendance was not as good as it had been in the past, but a major crisis had been met with faith.

In 1895 the title to the school property, valued at \$3,000, was tendered to the General Conference Association, free from debt. Professor Colcord had labored arduously in the interest of the school. He had invested in this school all the money he had, amounting to several thousand dollars. Several of his friends likewise invested money in the enterprise. *American Sentinel*, April 9, 1895.

On September 9, 1896, the school opened as a General Conference institution. At that time there were only seventy-five students enrolled, twenty-four of whom were boarding students. Professor Colcord went to

Hygiene, Colorado, to establish an academy, and Professor W. T. Bland was sent to Graysville to be the principal. Frank Lynden, N. W. Lawrence, and Minnie Hennig Irwin made up the faculty. Mrs. Bland taught the elementary grades and physical culture without remuneration. Later Miss Lassie Wilson was added to the faculty to teach music.



W. T. BLAND, 1896-1898

Mr. Bland, writing of his introduction to the school, said:

We had forty days of continuous rain with croaking frogs in every puddle. The roving cows wore deep-sounding bells and kept us awake much of the nights as they reached over and under the fences for tempting bits of grass. Mrs. Bland had 'Southern Fever' and had to be sent to the Battle Creek Sanitarium for treatment for several weeks. But we enjoyed our two-year stay in Graysville more than any of our other schools. The people were friendly and cooperative.

Because it was Professor Bland's plan to develop industries in which the students could earn their way, he changed the name of the school from Graysville Academy to Southern Industrial School.

When Professor Bland became president of Union College in 1898, Professor C. W. Irwin took his place at Graysville. Professor Irwin was one of the great sponsors of Christian education. At the time he became the third principal of Southern Industrial School, he had been on the faculty at Union College seven years, both as an instructor and as dean of men. During the three years he served as principal his personal life was a tremendous influence for good.



C. W. IRWIN, 1898-1900



N. W. LAWRENCE, 1900-1901

Professor Irwin was called to the Avondale school in Australia in 1900, and Professor N. W. Lawrence, a member of the faculty at Southern Industrial School, filled the vacancy for one year. When he became the fourth principal of Southern Training School, he had served seven years in denominational educational work. This was but the beginning of his long record of denominational service.

Because of limited space and equipment, there were no industries in connection with the school in those years. It was during the years that Professor J. E. Tenney was principal of the school that the name was changed from Southern Industrial School to Southern Training School, the name that was retained until 1916.

Professor Tenney had taught public school in Winona, Minnesota, and had taught rhetoric at Battle Creek College, 1896-1899, and was the first principal of Bethel Academy, 1899-1901. He was called to Graysville in 1901.

Temporary medical work was started in two cottages while plans for a sanitarium and hospital developed. In 1904 the Graysville Sanitarium and Hospital was completed. Closely affiliated with the school, it gave many work opportunities to the students.

In 1907 Professor Tenney enlarged the main academy building, increasing the capacity to fourteen rooms in order to accommodate more students.



J. E. TENNEY, 1901-1908



M. B. VAN KIRK, 1908-1912



C. L. STONE, 1912-1914



L. N. WOOD, 1914-1915, 1918-1922



THE BOYS' DORMITORY WAS AT THE LEFT OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

Professor M. B. Van Kirk came to the Southland in 1908 and served as educational secretary of both the Southeastern and Southern Union Conferences and at the same time was principal of Southern Training School. It was during his administration that the boys' dormitory was erected. Professor Van Kirk was dearly beloved. His chief concern was centered in human values and in persons as such.

In 1912 Professor C. L. Stone came from Beechwood Academy in Indiana to be the principal of Southern Training School for two years. He had founded Hazel Academy in Kentucky and had taught at Emmanuel Missionary College before going to Beechwood Academy.

Professor Stone felt that eventually the school would have to be moved from Graysville to more favorable surroundings. A much larger farm was needed, and space was needed to start and develop industries. Near the town of Graysville were small coal mining towns that presented a problem when entertainment for the public was planned because of a rough element in these neighboring towns. Close proximity made it difficult to maintain proper discipline in the school. Those who knew Professor Stone best have said that the force of his character was for good and lasted longer than his days.

Professor Lynn Wood had served at both Washington Missionary College and Union College in the science departments before he was called to be the eighth principal of Southern Training School. He was a man of vision and of spiritual leadership, the one needed at this time of uncertainties at this school. Should the school be moved to a larger farm? He weighed the matter carefully. The present might be arduous, but the future offered promise.

For twenty-three years the people in Graysville and the Graysville church had stood loyally by the school, supporting it and loving it as only a parent loves a child. Each person wanted the very best for the school, but it was not easy to decide that a move was perhaps the best.

It was on February 18, 1915, that a tragedy decided the whole matter. That night the girls' dormitory burned to the ground.



THE FACULTY OF SOUTHERN TRAINING SCHOOL 1914-1915. H. S. MILLER, L. A. HOOPS, LYNN WOOD, MRS. LYNN WOOD, J. S. MARSHALL, MRS. MARSHALL, MAUDE WARREN, A. E. RUSSELL, GROVER FATTIC, ROCHELLE PHILMON, GRADY BROOKE, NELLIE HARRISON.

CHAPTER IV

FIRE!

Mr. T. R. Huxtable, a student in the school and a member of the school fire department, tells the story of the fire:

It must have been about 2:30 in the morning, when my roommate, Donahick, called to me, "Get up, Huxtable, the girls' home is on fire!" I thought he must be joking and told him so, but he assured me that it was so. We dressed, then wet some towels in the water pitcher and hurried out, giving the alarm as we went. I shall never forget the sight that presented itself to our view as we rushed toward the girls' dormitory! The whole basement of the building was on fire. Flames were leaping out through the windows, girls were screaming everywhere, hanging out the windows, and coming down fire escapes. It didn't take the boys long to put ladders up to the porch roof and take down those who were there. There were still a number unaccounted for. I helped Glen Curtis go to the fire escape at the end of the building. I went around to the back of the building and climbed another fire escape. We entered all the rooms opening on these fire escapes to see if we could find anyone.

Then Glen Curtis and Charles Beards held an extension ladder steady at the base, and I climbed the ladder to the very top rung. I could place my hands on the window sill, but just as I was ready to raise myself to the window, there was a terrific explosion on the inside of the building, caused by a barrel of kerosene exploding. The building was practically blown to pieces. Hot flames and gas blew in my face, setting my hair and



THE WOMEN'S DORMITORY AT SOUTHERN TRAINING SCHOOL.



AFTER THE FIRE FEBRUARY 18, 1915

clothes on fire, and throwing me backwards, breaking my hold on the window. I whirled and jumped as far as I could, landing on my feet. Glen and Charles threw an arm under each leg, and locked their other arms under my back and ran across the campus away from the fire with me. Someone came along with a large bucket of water and almost drowned me, for I was still on fire. They left me on the porch of the administration building. I watched the girls' home go up in smoke. It was a pitiful sight. Fortunately, there was no wind, and all the other buildings were saved. No life was lost, and only three were hurt. Genevieve Roberts suffered a broken wrist, and another lady suffered bruises when she jumped from the third floor onto the porch roof and rolled off onto the ground.

The burning of the girls' dormitory raised the question as to whether the dormitory should be rebuilt or whether a new location should be found for the school. New facilities were needed at Southern Training School which could not be provided then. The home of Pastor Kilgore was opened to the girls for the remainder of the school year of 1914-1915, and a committee of men was appointed to look for a suitable location for the "School of His Planning."

Do you remember—

- that H. S. Shaw, who became General Conference treasurer was a student at Graysville from 1894-1897?
- that in 1899 graduation and diplomas were not looked upon with favor by the school faculty?
- that in 1911 the school operated a small greenhouse and a blacksmith and wagon shop? Three wagons made in that shop were used on the Collegedale campus for several years.
- the year 1912 when board, room, and laundry were \$12.25 per month?
- that in 1913 there was a small printing plant at the school?

- that in 1914 the dormitory was full, and Jake Conger slept at the end of the hall with a curtain as a partition? The charge for his "room" was 75 cents per month.
- that one member of the faculty lived in a "haunted house."
- that the school calendar said, "It is not a reform school. The incorrigibles are not desired"?
- that the calendar listed no definite vacations from August 27 to June 27
- that during the 1915-1916 school term there were nine fires?



FACULTY AND STUDENTS AT SOUTHERN TRAINING SCHOOL, 1915-1916

CHAPTER V

A NEW LOCATION FOR THE SCHOOL OF HIS PLANNING

A feud that burned the courthouse records, a committee meeting on a pile of railroad ties, a newspaper clipping, the naming of a village that didn't exist, and purchasing an estate on faith—each was a part of relocating the "School of His Planning."

The Newspaper Clipping

In the autumn of 1912 the Chattanooga *Times* published an article written by Ernest Haskell, a census taker of East Ridge, Tennessee. The article was entitled, "Turkey and the Prophecies," and was based on the threat of war in Turkey and the Balkan States. As a result of this article, Mr. Haskell received an invitation from the Baptist pastor of Ooltewah to be one of the guest speakers at the next Fifth Sunday Convention. Since he was not a minister, Mr. Haskell contacted Elder W. H. Branson, president of the Cumberland Conference, and the two attended the two-day convention at the Baptist Church.

The six convention speakers were each to speak on the subject, "The Signs of the Times," and Pastor Branson was to be the first speaker. The audience was so deeply impressed with Pastor Branson's presentation of the subject that he was urged to take the next speaker's time. He preached four of the six sermons at the convention. At the close of the session he was invited to return to give a series of lectures in Ooltewah.

A few weeks later Pastor Branson returned and started a series of studies in the Baptist church and later continued them in a tent. Among the firm, whole-hearted believers who accepted the Bible truths were Dr. J. M. Webb, who was a practicing physician in Ooltewah, and his wife. The warm friendship between the two men brought Pastor Branson to the Webb home on many occasions. A few years later, Dr. Webb was to play an important part in finding a new location for Southern Training School.

It was in 1915 that a meeting was held in Nashville, Tennessee, for the Southern Union Conference and another at Atlanta, Georgia, for the Southeastern Union to decide whether to move the school from Graysville. Both groups studied these reasons why it would seem that the school should be moved:

1. The new location should be removed from town life.
2. It should have space for a larger development in agricultural lines.
3. The space should provide for various industries where the industries might become an integral part of education and where worthy students could earn their tuition.
4. It should be near a railroad.
5. Larger buildings and more space were needed for the rapidly increasing constituency.
6. It should be centrally located in the nine states it was to serve.
7. It should be a place surrounded by the beauties of nature.

At both the union conference meetings it was unanimously voted to move the school from Graysville. Pastor S. E. Wight and Pastor W. H. Branson were asked by the school board to spend some time finding a suitable location for the school. They spent several weeks carrying out the assignment, visiting sections of Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee, searching for a location that would meet the needs of the school. Finding such a location was difficult, and they eventually returned to their headquarters.

Dr. Webb in Ooltewah told Pastor Branson that he knew of a farm nearby that would be the ideal location for the school. After Pastor Branson and Pastor Wight saw the Jim Thatcher farm, they called the members of the two union conference committees together.



AT THE SPRING, G. H. CURTIS, S. E. WIGHT,
B. W. BROWN, W. C. WHITE

Elder G. H. Curtis, who was at that time secretary-treasurer of the Southern Union Conference, tells of his trip to the Thatcher farm:

Several of us went by train to Ooltewah and were met by Dr. Webb. It had rained and the roads were muddy. Most of us had to stand up in the back of the truck, and we tried to keep from being pitched headlong into the mud and water. The truck went as far as it could and stuck in the mud. We could not walk in the road, so we all crawled through the wire fence onto the railroad right of way, crossed the ditches full of water to the railroad track, and walked the rest of the way to Thatcher's Switch.

The committee looked over the graceful contours of the impressive valley. There was an old farm house called "the Mansion" built during the Civil War, back of the house a commissary, hardly worthy of the name, some slave quarters, and the remains of a building that had once been a barn. The few cottages to the east above the lime quarry had once housed servants, but, for many years, had been shelters for cattle.



THE THATCHER MANSION, KNOWN UNTIL ITS DEMISE IN 1958 AS "THE YELLOW HOUSE" OR "THATCHER HALL"



TENANT HOUSES

This farm was ideally located and met the objectives that the committee had in mind for establishing the college. The decision was made on the spot to acquire possession of it and to move the institution from Graysville to Thatcher's Switch.

The committee assembled in a hotel room in Chattanooga. Although they had not purchased the farm, one of the first items of business was to give the new location a name. There were already denominational colleges located at villages called "College Place" and "College View." Elder Carlyle B. Haynes thought of the valley, and instantly the word "dale" impressed him. When he proposed "Collegedale" to the committee, it was immediately accepted and adopted.

They had found the ideal location for the college, and the place was named, but purchasing the estate owned by Jim Thatcher was another matter. There was a note of indebtedness at Graysville of about \$20,000 at the close of the school year in May, 1916. The North American Division, under Elder I. H. Evans, stipulated that this indebtedness must first be paid and that the committee was to proceed with purchasing a new location only if there was cash in hand to do it. It was estimated that \$30,000 would be needed to pay the debt at Graysville and make the transfer.

An escrow arrangement was entered into with Mr. Thatcher. One hundred dollars was deposited in the bank at Ooltewah, and Mr. Thatcher deposited the deed to the property. If \$11,000, the price for the farm, was deposited at the stated time, the deed to the property was to be delivered to the board. Otherwise, the \$100 would be forfeited.

A Feud That Burned A Courthouse

Two problems had to be cleared before the transaction was complete. First, Collegedale was not at that time in Hamilton County. In years gone by there had been feuds, and the court house had been burned. All records of deeds were destroyed; therefore, a secure title to the Thatcher estate could not be conveyed. The second problem was that the board did not have \$11,000 to pay for the estate. Their confidence, however, was strong that God had led them to this location for the school, and they went forward in faith.

In May, 1915, Elder O. Montgomery asked Professor A. N. Atteberry to be principal and business manager of Southern Training School. Without a doubt the school would be moved to another location, and Professor Atteberry was the man chosen to handle the heavy responsibility. Professor Atteberry was not only a successful businessman and educator, but he was also a trained nurse. At the time he was called to Graysville, he was operating treatment rooms in Nashville.



JUDGE W. E. WILKERSON

A. N. ATTEBERRY, 1915-1916

After Professor Atteberry was located at Graysville, he, with several other conference workers, began making visits to churches, inviting contributions. Funds came in wonderfully well; soon the indebtedness was paid, and attention was turned to accumulating funds for purchasing Thatcher's Switch. In five months \$30,000 was raised.

Judge W. E. Wilkerson of Chattanooga spent much time interviewing the owners of adjoining properties and other old citizens, securing affidavits as to the boundaries of the farm and its ownership, then submitting these to the court, finally securing a court order establishing the boundaries of the property. Judge Wilkerson presented the board with a secure title, and his fee was only \$100. He took great pride and interest in the college and continued to be its legal adviser and loyal friend until the time of his death forty years later.

A Committee Meeting On A Pile Of Railroad Ties

In August, 1916, members of the school board representing the two unions, with some representatives from the General Conference—G. B. Thompson, W. T. Knox, W. C. White, and Frederick Griggs—met at Thatcher's Switch to make final arrangements for purchasing the farm and to decide whether to move that fall or whether to wait another year.



THE LOCATING COMMITTEE. G. H. CURTIS, W. E. ABERNATHY, A. N. ATTEBERRY, LEO THIEL, FREDERICK GRIGGS, W. H. BRANSON, J. B. LOCKEN, W. H. HECKMAN, C. N. SANDERS, C. G. WIEST, J. L. SCHULER, N. V. WILLESS, G. B. THOMPSON, S. E. WIGHT, I. H. EVANS.

All the members of this committee were sitting on a pile of railroad ties by the track in the shade of a large oak tree near the "old mansion." Opinions were frankly expressed in a friendly way, but there seemed to be no certain conviction as to which plan would be the wiser. After considerable time had passed, Elder Thompson said, pleasantly but seriously, "I think we need some light from heaven."

Pastor Thompson and two others offered audible prayers. When they had finished, someone said he felt that the best thing was to make the move as soon as possible and carry on school for the present under very "pioneer" conditions. There was almost immediate agreement, and a vote to move quickly followed.

As the meeting came to a close there on the pile of railroad ties, each member was confident that the committee had divine guidance and that this was indeed to be a "School of His Planning." That committee had faith and vision. Did that vision replace the mansion, the tenant houses, the dilapidated barn with the beautiful campus we have today?

But, first, you will want to learn the thrilling history of Thatcher's Switch!

CHAPTER VI

THATCHER'S SWITCH

The delightful story of Thatcher's Switch is made up of such topics as, The Warpath of Indians; A Touch of the Civil War; "Ten-I-See Lime"; A Maid from Barcelona; A Mansion; and Gracious Southern Hospitality.



THATCHER'S SWITCH

The Warpath of Indians

Cries of Indians on the warpath were once familiar sounds in this now peaceful valley, for the Great Indian War Trail lay directly through Collegedale Gap. This was the main trail from the east that led over White Oak Mountain into Georgia.

There was a division in the war trail about three miles away at a large tree with an owl's nest in it. The Indians gave this spot their name for "Owl's Nest," calling it "Ooltewah." The town which grew up on that site was for many years the post office address for Southern Junior College.

This valley was a meeting place for tribal councils and ceremonials. There was a legend that when the Cherokees were being driven to Oklahoma from the Smokies by government troops, the Indians hid something

in the caves on the east side of the campus. When the Cherokee Indians were returning to the Smokies about 1925, a delegation visited the cave with the aid of an old map. What they found remains a mystery. Some believe that certain tribal records were hidden there.

The Cave

The cave in the Student Park on the campus runs under the lime formation several hundred yards. There are various colors of stalagmite and stalactite formations. There is a small lake, about twenty feet square, at the upper end of the cave. At the lower end of the cave there is a large spring thirty feet below the ground where the water comes out. In the summer the cool air rushes out of this opening as though a suction fan were connected. In the winter warm air rushes out. In the cave there is a "Fat Man's Misery," a "Turtle Back," a pool of water large enough for swimming a few strokes—and a generous amount of mud!

The Civil War

Today tourists in automobiles pass through the tunnel of Missionary Ridge and climb Lookout Mountain, and they do not know that here around Collegedale the Civil War also raged! Those who climb White Oak Ridge just back of the campus find trenches and ruins of stone fortifications that were a part of the main lines of Confederate defense. These run from about where the Lee Highway is, through Ringgold, Georgia, and on south.



GENERAL U. S. GRANT ONCE TIED HIS HORSE TO THIS TREE

The Mansion

The mansion, better known to the alumni of the college as the "Yellow House," was a product of the Civil War. It was seventy years old when the estate was purchased in 1916. Mr. Cleveland from Chattanooga built the house and gave it to his son Major John Cleveland. Originally it was a "boarded-up-and-down" farm house built during the Civil War. At the back of the mansion were slave quarters. Grandfather Cleveland engaged in slave trade; hundreds of slaves were bought at a time and sold as chattel.

Major Cleveland fought on the side of the North in the war while his brother fought with the South. The brother was wounded, and Major Cleveland nursed him back to health in the cave. When he had fully recovered, the brothers saluted each other and returned to their respective sides in the war.

Many of the alumni will remember the stump of a huge tree near the mansion to which, legend says, General U. S. Grant once tied his horse.

During the Civil War the attic of the Mansion was used as a hiding place for unusual things that were discovered when the house was rebuilt by the Thatchers. Among the things that were hidden there, they found saddles and harnesses, which the years had destroyed, and buried in ashes was enough petrified meat to fill two wagons.

Major Cleveland died in the mansion and is buried in Ooltewah.

"Ten-I-See Lime"

Jim Thatcher's father had owned property around Ooltewah but had lost all of it except the limestone quarry and a right-of-way to it. His two sons took over the property and opened up the lime pits on a larger scale. Jim Thatcher bought his brother's share and developed a large business. At one time he supplied the lime for seventy-five percent of the southern cotton mills. Crushed rock used in constructing county roads came from this lime quarry.

Mr. Thatcher developed four or five lime kilns. When the lime stone was being produced at full capacity, its annual output was 100,000 barrels. The product was known throughout the South as "Ten-I-See Lime." He built some small houses near the kilns where his men lived, and in his bachelor days he occupied one of these houses. He had a cooper house where barrels were made in which to ship the lime. The old rusty smoke stack over the bluff is all that remains of the lime industry. Mr. Thatcher also had a commissary where the workers bought supplies; these small houses and the commissary were to play an important part in the first year of Southern Junior College.

A Maid From Barcelona

In the Southern Junior College annual for 1929 Mrs. Ethel M. Dart wrote a story in which a squire is telling the local preacher the early history of Thatcher's Switch. Here is a portion of the story:

One night, havin' nothin' in partickler to do, Jim Thatcher went over to set awhile with a neighbor, Mr. Cureton, who lived just across the track. They was a young lady visitin' there, and somehow after that Jim found a lot of excuses for goin' off to Mr. Curetons. And you couldn't blame him, for man, she was pretty—big black eyes with long lashes, coal black hair, a clear olive complexion, and a way that won Jim's heart. She was a Spaniard from Barcelona. Her dad had been a contractor in the old country. He built the Read House in Chattanooga. Jim was a plain, common sort o' chap and she was haughty and proud, but he never lost heart, and

little by little she got interested too. The upshot was that they was married and then he bought the big house and had it remodeled. Jim tore away the whole front part and built it new, 'n made the back part two full stories. Good times they had in their big, fine house. Mrs. Thatcher was a master hand at entertainin' and many's the party or supper she gave to her friends. Jim never took much interest in her social affairs, tho, for by this time he's lost clear out in the lime kiln business and gone to farmin'. And when a man follows the plow or swings a hoe all day he don't feel much like dressin' up an' lookin' purty at night. So when all her fine friends come, he'd just up an' go off to bed.

Had the Thatchers any children?

Yes, two boys and a girl. The girl was the very picture of her mother. Her father set a heap of store by her. He had a little playhouse built for her and she used to play out there by the hour.*

Many a time I've seen her sittin' at the door in her little red rockin' chair, a wearin' a little blue sunbonnet and a singin' to her dolly. We was right good friends and she'd always wave at me when I passed. You'd a thought she'd be spoiled, bein' an only girl in the family, but she wasn't, not a mite.

Mrs. Thatcher came to the mansion as a bride in 1895. The couple named the mansion "Welcome." For forty years after it became a part of Southern Junior College, it was known as "The Yellow House," and in 1952 it was re-named Thatcher Hall. Until it was removed in 1958 it was a delightful and useful landmark.

Southern Hospitality

Twenty years before Thatcher's Switch became Collegedale the Thatcher home was the social center of the community: Southern dinners, parties, quilting parties, taffy candy pulls! It was also a spiritual home where the community prayer meetings were held.

Each Christmas the children of the community were invited to a Christmas party with one stipulation—they must be clean. On Christmas morning the Thatcher children often remarked, "The children are taking their annual baths this morning."

In 1916 Mr. Thatcher's health failed; he sold the estate, and Thatcher's Switch became Collegedale. The Thatchers retired in Chattanooga.

CHAPTER VII

FROM GRAYSVILLE TO COLLEGEDALE

Was it a prairie schooner or a mule train that left Graysville, Tennessee, that October morning in 1916! It looked like both, and yet it was neither! The caravan was headed southeast on a sixty-mile trek to take it through Chattanooga to Collegedale.

For three weeks these men and boys had worked eighteen hours a day, only stopping for meals and an occasional shave. During those three grueling weeks they had not gone to bed before ten o'clock, and just as regularly as three o'clock A.M. came, Charles Bozarth's alarm went off, and the boys got up and went to work. They worked so hard and had so little time for "housekeeping" that they didn't wash a dish as long as one was clean. The boys worked for \$28.00 per month. The freight cars were loaded, and furniture, apparatus, and a few farm tools were on their way to Collegedale. One of the students, Marion Hurst, started out in one of the five new school-made wagons, carrying the poultry. He was sent ahead to assist Professor Leo Thiel and to unload the freight as it came. The caravan was ready to move, but the boys had to celebrate. Large banners were attached to the wagons announcing the destination.

First in line was Professor A. N. Atteberry in a little rubber-tired buggy, driving his Kentucky thoroughbred. Until that morning he had been the principal of Southern Training School at Graysville. Now he was on his way to Collegedale to become the first business manager of Southern Junior College.



A. N. ATTEBERRY, HIS KENTUCKY THOROUGHbred, AND BUGGY

Next in the caravan was a wagon loaded with calves and chickens, driven by two students, T. R. Huxtable and Charles Bozarth. Behind this wagon was a herd of cattle, and next came the wagon driven by Ralph Raymond and Raymond Carlyle. A lad named Foster kept the cattle in line behind the first wagon. Two calves in the wagon were to prove an encouragement for the cows to "trail" willingly.

To drive a herd of loose cows through a city like Chattanooga was out of the question, so the drivers found a wagon road which cut across the country and shortened the sixty-mile trek to thirty-five miles. However, this route involved a ferry crossing of the Tennessee River.

South of Graysville at a creek bridge, one of the heifers which had never crossed a bridge, positively refused to follow the others across. Three of the boys used switches, but she was not to be persuaded. Using their combined strength, the three boys pushed her off into a deep pool of water. She swam to the other side and joined the rest of the herd, and from then on she willingly crossed all other bridges.

In the afternoon there came a veritable cloud burst. The boys in the first wagon took refuge under it. A few minutes later they decided that if they were to drown, they would prefer clean water rather than that which drained down through the wagon. They sought other refuge in the downpour of rain, but found it not.

Later in the afternoon, somewhere near the Tennessee River, they found a place to spend the night. It was a little log cabin, and nearby was a breezeway between two parts of the barn. The reluctant farmer gave, grudgingly, permission for them to spend the night under the breezeway, but added the comment that there was no food available. The hungry boys finally decided to milk the cows and have some milk to drink with their meager lunch, for they hadn't had any food since their four o'clock breakfast. The cows decided, however, that they had journeyed far, that they were in strange surroundings, and that they didn't approve of lantern light.

Around and around the barnyard Charles and "Hux" chased the animals. One of the cows completed the circle with her tail straight out like a hoe handle. "Hux" grabbed it, spread out his feet and braced them in the red, slick, slimy mountain mud. Then the cow took a short cut to the other side of the lot through the middle of the water pond. When she came out on the other side, "Hux" still held her tail, but he had concluded in the meantime that he didn't want milk for supper anyway. The boys devoured their meager rations, leaving some peanut butter and molasses for the morrow.

One of the boys rubbed his hand over his face, "Humm! I'd better shave!" "Me too!" was the comment from the rest of the assembly. During the busy crowded days of packing, such "unimportant" items as shaving had been neglected. Then followed the search for the razor, the hand mirror, and a pan of cold water. The smoky lantern did its best to assist in the procedure.

After prayers, the group retired to a restless, long night in what they had hoped was a haymow but which proved to be wild hay brambles and blackberry briars. With the first rays of dawn they were on their way toward the Tennessee River—without breakfast!

Professor Atteberry went to the home of the ferry boatman to arrange for transportation across the Tennessee River. The hungry boys

took advantage of the time and opened the jar of peanut butter and took generous helpings. They found it difficult to manipulate the large mouthfuls, and so they opened the jug of molasses which would "wash" the peanut butter down. But the molasses was very thick that October morning and didn't wash down anything. In desperation, the boys ran to the Tennessee River and washed the generous helpings of peanut butter and stiff molasses from their mouths.

When the ferry boatman arrived, he was of little help in loading the cattle onto the ferry, for he had imbibed freely of some "Tennessee Mountain Dew." The only protection from falling off the ferry was a narrow strip of board on each side. Three slow trips were made across the river. The frightened cows stayed on, however, and seemed as glad as the boys to set foot on the road again. The caravan pushed on through the almost unbroken forest. The teams were tired, and the boys wished for the journey's end.

Professor Atteberry pulled over to the side of the road and called a council.

"To get to Collegedale before Sabbath we will have to change our route and shorten the miles," he said.

"That's a good idea! We can't manage these cows much longer anyway!" was the response.

The very tired group and the foot-sore cows turned south to bypass Cleveland.

The cows seemed to catch the spirit and travelled on the soft dirt roads faster than before in spite of their sore feet.

When they reached Ooltewah, Dr. Webb gave them final directions for the route to Collegedale. At that time there was only an ungraded mountain road cut out on the steep side of White Oak Mountain where there now is a paved highway to the college. Ahead was Collegedale!

On the south veranda of the mansion a large stove had been set up with the stove pipe extending out into the yard. Over the stove Mrs. J. H. Thorne, the matron, was preparing a delicious hot soup and a hearty meal. The caravan was driven around the house to the antiquated barn, the calves were unloaded, the stock put up, and the hungry boys returned to the mansion to enjoy the best meal they had ever eaten.

Mattresses had been piled on the floor of the old commissary building, known as the "cracker box." After supper the boys went out and crawled onto the stack of mattresses, and there they slept their first night at Collegedale.

The Graysville school had reached its new home.

CHAPTER VIII

LAYING A FOUNDATION

This college was destined to be a big thing with a small beginning. Its history is recounted in tales of difficulties overcome and hardships endured. The moving of the school to an unprepared campus was a testing and trying experience.

The caravan arrived Friday night; the next day the first Sabbath School was organized with the group assembled in the dining room and parlor of the plantation mansion or Yellow House. The first secretary of the Sabbath School was Charles Bozarth.

The First President

Professor Leo F. Thiel came to the Southland in 1915 to be the educational secretary. The following year he became the first president of



LEO F. THIEL
1916-1918, 1922-1925

Southern Junior College and proved through the years of his administration to be a strong executive. He was a student of organization and administra-

tion. He was a graduate of Union College and had done his graduate work at the University of Nebraska.

Registration

The calender was turned to October 18, 1916; the clock was at the hour of 8:00 and everyone was in a hurry, for it was already a month later than the usual time for beginning the school term. It was raining, but there was a spirit of optimism and enthusiasm. Registration was over at 10:00 o'clock; then overalls and aprons were put on. During that damp day the students over the campus were heard singing, "It isn't raining to me; it's raining violets down."

Those who registered the first year were:

Naomi Anderson	Tennessee
Grace Appel	Iowa
Roy Bowen	Georgia
Charles Bozarth	Tennessee
Barnes Broiles	Alabama
John Brooke	Georgia
Edward Bumby	Florida
Richard Bumby	Florida
Raymond Carlisle	Tennessee
Floren Carr	Tennessee
A. B. Chinnis	
Arthur Coble	Kentucky
Lottie Coble	Kentucky
Zader Coble	Kentucky
Jake Conger	Georgia
Charles Cramer	Tennessee
Alphonso Currier	Florida
Addie Curtis	Georgia
Glenn Curtis	Georgia
Ella Mae Curtis	Tennessee
P. C. Ennis	
Clarence Field	Tennessee
John Gardiner	Alabama
Sylvia Gardiner	Alabama
Alsie Gray	Tennessee
Jeanette Mae Hardin	Tennessee
Lettie Harrold	Florida
George E. Hermetet	Ohio
Van Buren Highsmith	
Carl Holland	Tennessee
Violete Howard	N. Carolina
Thomas Huxtable	Arkansas
Ruth Johnson	Georgia
Addie Mae Kalar	Mississippi
Fred Seth Kalar	Mississippi
Grace Kelsey	Michigan
Margaret Locken	Tennessee
Mayme Marshall	Tennessee
James McGee	Tennessee
Sarah Ott	Tennessee
Edward Parker	Georgia
J. Reba Perkins	Louisiana
Earl Rogers	Alabama
Sadie Rogers	Alabama
Isac Shreve	Illinois
Lillie Swafford	Alabama
Duffie Swafford	Alabama
Claude Terry	Mississippi
James H. Thorne	N. Carolina
Norman Waters	Tennessee
Gwendolyn Widger	Kentucky
Mazie White	Tennessee
Orelia Wooldridge	Tennessee
Grace Warrel	



STUDENTS AND FACULTY, 1916-1917

A busy day of unselfish service ended, and the students assembled in the Yellow House for evening worship, conducted by President Thiel. He used as his text, Isa. 41:7, 10: "So the carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that smoothed with the hammer, him that smote the anvil. . . . Fear thou not; for I am with thee, be not dismayed; for I am thy God; I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness."

The First Chapel

At 8 o'clock Thursday evening the students and faculty gathered in the dining room and parlor of the Yellow House for the first chapel exercise of Southern Junior College. The opening song was sung:

There is sunlight on the hilltop
 There is sunlight on the sea;
 And the golden beams are sleeping
 On the soft and verdant lea;
 But a richer light is filling
 All the chambers of my heart;
 For Thou dwellest there, my Saviour
 And 'tis sunlight where Thou art.

The prayer was offered by the educational secretary of the Southern Union Conference, Lynn H. Wood, who was a guest that night. The Scripture reading was Nehemiah 4:6, "So built we the wall; and all the wall was joined together unto the half thereof: **for the people had a mind to work.**"

After short talks by President Thiel and the Bible teacher, Prof. F. W. Field, Elder Wood gave the first chapel talk. His remarks were based on the scripture reading from Nehemiah. All of the teachers and many of the students expressed their desire for spiritual growth and a successful school year. Some of the testimonials of that first chapel at Southern Junior College are given in the **Field Tidings** for October 25, 1916.

Until the commissary was ready to be used as a chapel and class room, announcements usually given in chapel were made in the dining room at

meal time. President Thiel, on one occasion, stepped to the dining room door and said:

A meeting will be held in the pea patch immediately following the noon meal. It is my desire that all will attend this meeting with pails, baskets, and a willingness to work.



THE PEA PICKERS

Friday Evening Vespers

School had been in session four weeks when the commissary was in readiness for Friday evening vespers. Elder Field, with a corps of boys, spent Friday, November 10, scrubbing the floors, brushing down cobwebs, and fixing seats for the first vespers to be held in that building.

Professor J. S. Marshall had two gasoline lamps ready to give light to the room. At 4:30 the song service began; there was a season of prayer, and Elder Field gave a short study on "The Relation We Should Sustain with Our Master While We Are in School." The students expressed the desires of their hearts for a close walk with the Master. Several earnest prayers closed the meeting.

Work To Be Done

Busy days followed; for some, they were days of homesickness. Rare indeed was the person who could leave, without heartaches, all the loved associations and hallowed memories of home.

On the farm, in the garden, and in the building program these courageous students earned their right to an education. In addition to the preparation for daily class work, these young folk earned \$11,000 of work credit that first year to be applied on tuition and living expenses. There were no industries, to be sure, but here are some of the work assignments that earned that credit:

Housing had to be provided for teachers and students and for class-work. There was much repair work to be done; new roofs and doors to be put on; shanties that had been used as stables had to be cleaned for faculty

homes; every shack needed repairs in readiness for the winter which was crowding the October calendar.

There was a large crop of corn on the estate when it was purchased, and it had to be harvested; fuel for 58 stoves was yet to be cut and brought from the woods. The girls also had the job of removing the soot from the lamp chimneys and refilling the lamps.



CENTRAL HEAT, 1916-17

In the spring there were seven teams of horses at work on the farm, breaking land and planting crops.

The girls worked in the garden, later picked fruit, gathered vegetables, and canned them. When the first year had ended, there were 9,600 quarts of fruit and vegetables for the winter supply.

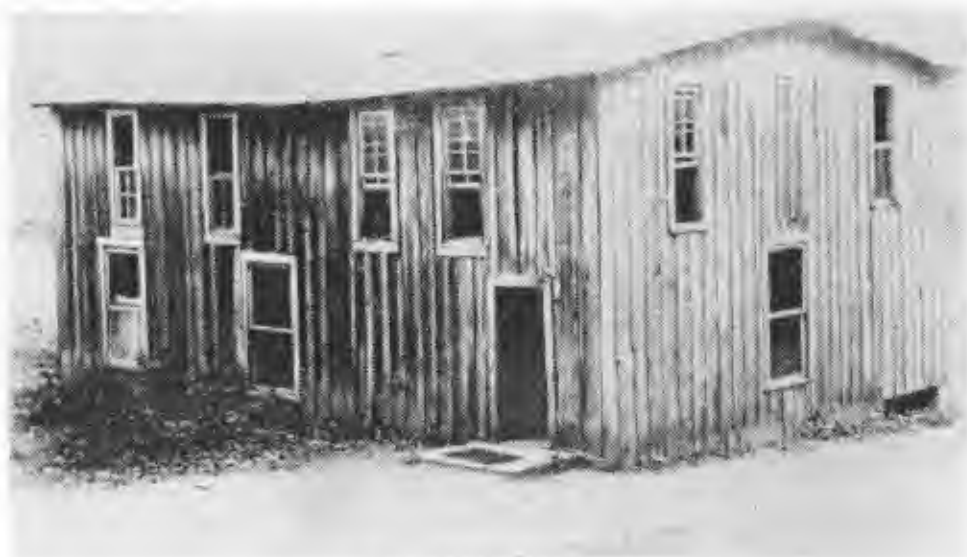
The absence of the comforts and seeming necessities doubtlessly helped the students appreciate the limited blessings. Doing-without was one of those character builders! Those were pioneer days! They have much to teach us by the manner in which all inconveniences and discomforts were met and smiled away. Deeply implanted in the heart of each one was a spirit of love and loyalty that could not be uprooted by hardships. There was a contentment which rested upon honest convictions and lofty purpose.

First Building To Be Erected

The first permanent building to be erected after the opening of school was the store. This building has since been turned and remodeled and is the brown duplex, the first building to be seen as one enters the campus. This was used as the store, post office, and the office of the business manager.

Although there were unsuitable living conditions, students continued to ask for admission. As the weeks passed, the boys wrecked some of the old cottages and built a boys' dormitory farther up the hill. It was hardly worthy of the name, but it provided temporary habitation for the increasing enrollment. It was a necessary makeshift and an ingenious substitute. One wood stove furnished the only heating plant in this crude domicile.

The old Commissary took on the dignified name of "College Hall"; the Yellow House or Mansion was called "The Dormitory"; Professor Marshall's humble cottage became "Pine View," and the president's dwelling was "Loneoak." Three tent houses in a row were called "Colporteur Avenue," and a cottage where four boys lived boasted of the name "We-like-it."



THE COMMISSARY

A Generous Gift

In 1916, soon after school work had started, the Southern Union Conference President, S. E. Wight, sent word to the business manager, Professor Atteberry, that a self-supporting school, "Hillcrest," a few miles out of Nashville, had decided to close and had turned the property and all its possessions over to the conference. The letter informed Professor Atteberry that Southern Junior College might have three horses, two mules, ten head of Jersey cattle, and three cars of machinery.

With two students, Charles Bozarth and Raymond Carlyle, Professor Atteberry went to the school and loaded the generous and unexpected gifts into freight cars and shipped them to Collegedale. Many who were residents at that time will remember the faithful work of "Ned" and "Fly," the mules on the college farm. The increase in the supply of milk which the cows added was a great blessing at that time.

An Attempted Grand Jury Indictment

Since Sabbath keeping was new to the people in the community of the new college, they resented the work that was done on Sunday. But with the student body increasing and additional quarters needing to be improvised, six full days of work each week were a necessity in the program of the school. Early in the spring of 1917 the neighbors attempted to secure a grand jury indictment against Professor Thiel and Professor Atteberry for Sunday "desecration."

Professor Atteberry, a registered nurse, had given a neighbor, a Mr. Mullins, help with a bad carbuncle. Doctors were the last resort of these people, and several neighbors had come to the friendly nurse for help. As a result of this kindness and successful outcome of the treatment, Mr. Mullins

came to Professor Atteberry and told him of the effort being made to secure an indictment for breaking the Sunday law of Tennessee.

"I'm crossing the county line every day the grand jury is in session," said Mr. Mullins. "They can't call me in to testify against you folks."

Because the man urging the indictment was unable to convince the jury that these two men at the head of the new college should be prosecuted, the case was dropped.

When plans were being made to build the new dormitory and to have it ready for the fall term, there was no question but that they would be building on Sunday and that it would be noisy for the neighbors.

Professor Atteberry invited the unfriendly neighbor in for a visit and explained to him the necessity of getting the building done by the fall term. Then he said, "You are a leader in this community and know quite well, no doubt, what would be the attitude of the neighbors if we did building on Sunday in order to be ready for the next school year."

The gentleman who had urged the former grand jury indictment was well pleased to be recognized as a leader in the community. His broad smile showed his pleasure as he replied, "I do not think they will care too much if you go ahead with the building; they would have cared some time ago, but now they are a bit acquainted and will not feel offended."

This was the end of any agitation regarding Sunday work at Collegedale.

First Week of Prayer

The first record found of a week of prayer was the second semester. Members of the faculty conducted the first four meetings, and Elder W. H. Branson came for the remaining three days. "Consecration," "Victory in the Daily Life," and "Prayer" were the titles of his sermons.

At the close of the sermon Sabbath morning, Elder Branson asked: "Who would wish to become charter members of the Collegedale Church?"

Fifty students and faculty members asked to be charter members of the church which now carries on its membership list more than 1,400 names.



THE FIRST BAPTISM AT COLLEGEDALE, MAY 19, 1917



LATER A BAPTISTRY WAS BUILT NORTH OF
THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

The First Faculty at Southern Junior College

Leo Thiel, President
English and Literature

A. N. Atteberry, Business Manager
Mathematics and Agriculture

Grace Kelsey Keith
Registrar, Secretarial Subjects

Jesse Marshall, Dean of Men
Science and Poultry Keeping

Mrs. J. B. Thorne, Dean of Women
Matron and Domestic Science

Frank W. Field
Bible

Marian B. Marshall
Normal Department

Ruth B. Hale
Assistant in Normal Department

J. P. McGee
Printing

C. E. Ledford
Farm Manager

W. L. Adams
Music

B. J. Fountain
Blacksmith

G. H. Gorleh
Architect

The First Officers of the Collegedale Church

Elders: Leo Thiel, F. W. Field
 Deacons: A. N. Atteberry, J. P. McGee
 Deaconesses: Mrs. F. W. Field, Mrs. A. N. Atteberry
 Clerk: F. L. Adams
 Treasurer: J. H. Thorn
 Missionary Secretary: Mrs. J. P. McGee
 Music Director: F. L. Adams
 S. S. Superintendent: Mrs. M. B. Marshall
 Asst. Supt.: Miss Sadie Rogers
 Secretary: Ruth Hale
 Asst. Sec.: Orelia Wooldridge
 M. V. Leader: Claude Terry
 Asst. Leader: Alonzo Currier
 Secretary: Ralph Raymond
 Asst. Sec.: Edward Parker
 Chairman of Executive Committee: J. S. Marshall

Upon the spiritual foundation that was laid in 1916-1917 has been built the "School of His Planning."

Turn back now to the first October days on the campus and share with those courageous students and teachers the year of do-without.

Do you remember—

- when the girls worked the night shift at the print shop?
- the cold winter night when Mazie White Jackson slipped in the snow and a boy helped her up and walked her to the print shop?
- that for this misdemeanor Miss White was campus bound? (How times have changed!)
- that no faculty member owned a car?
- how car travel tested one's courage and stamina?
- the first New Year's Eve at Southern Junior College when six girls celebrated the coming of the new year quietly in one of the girls' rooms? They got out of bed quietly, ate their snack, and as quietly went back to bed. Some time later the faculty heard of the celebration, and the girls were suspended from school! (Such unseemly conduct!)
- the fire drills, girls screaming and running downstairs, the boys running toward the dormitory at full speed with the hose cart? (How welcome the interruption!)
- the clean-up days when the students and faculty divided into bands?
- that Cora Fox Woolsey was the first student that worked her entire way (tuition, clothes, food, and room)?
- that first Thanksgiving dinner was served on the American plan, everyone seated at a long table? There was mock turkey and cranberry sauce.
- that after dinner there were games—three deep, dare base, and drop the handkerchief?
- that after chores were done all came to the commissary chapel for an old fashioned "spell-down"? Mae Kalar proved to be the best speller.
- that the celebration ended with a musical program given by Professor Adams and his students?

CHAPTER IX

TWO MORE FEET OF PIPE BEFORE THANKSGIVING

In the pitifully crude room called a chapel in the cold commissary the students enthusiastically planned to raise funds for the prospective dormitory. This group of students knew poverty and yet they pledged, with an altruistic abandon, their time and means to the accomplishment of a glorious purpose—the laying of the foundation stones of Southern Missionary College. One by one they stood and promised their support.

Having no endowment and no funds to draw from on the conference books, the college was wholly dependent upon volunteer gifts, and its future development depended upon the liberality of its friends. In **Field Tidings**, July 12, 1916, the college Board of Trustees stated:

There is no debt to be incurred as the buildings will be put up no faster than the money is in hand with which to do it.



BUILDING THE WOMEN'S DORMITORY, 1917

During the summer of 1917 the campaign for funds continued. Elder Branson and Elder Wood went to Colorado to ask for help with the dormitory. People contributed liberally there. Elder S. E. Wight went to New England and to Indiana and received personal gifts of \$3,000, \$1,000, \$6,000, and \$50 for his trip. Over thirty thousand dollars was raised with which to put up the dormitory.

The architect for the dormitory was W. H. Gorich, and Henry Shreve was the carpenter in charge. The work was done by student labor. The women did much of the lathing and measured lumber. The opening of school that fall was delayed until October because of the strenuous work in putting up the building by student labor.

When the second year of Southern Junior College opened that fall, the women had moved into the two upper stories of the unfinished building.*

*See page 51, *The Magic Words, May I Help?*

The windows and door casings were not hung; the walls were not plastered. Sheets were hung up to substitute for windows. There were no floors, except the broad planks of sub-flooring with their wide cracks; no doors, except an occasional blanket suspended in midair; no heat, save the flickering flare of a kerosene lamp; no water, other than that contained in barrels from which the cows all too often had the first drink, but there was an uncomplaining manner in which all inconveniences and discomforts were met and smiled away, for deeply implanted in the heart of each student was a spirit of love and loyalty that could not be uprooted by hardships. There were no stairways except rough, splintered, temporary ones left by the builders. The stair railings were rough planks. Nor were there bathroom fixtures or plumbing, no electric light fixtures, no parlor furniture, but the rooms were filled with youthful happy sounds.

The women carried large pitchers of cold water from the barrels to their rooms where wash basins were used for baths. It was a bitterly cold winter. There was one stove in the dining room in the basement, and new smoky oil stoves in the halls. It was necessary to carry the oil stoves to the worship room, to church, and to the parlor.

It was hoped that by Thanksgiving the pipes might be connected for the heating system. Three days before Thanksgiving all that was needed was a two-foot piece of pipe connection. In 1917 the college had not established credit, and the company that was doing the work of connecting the steam heat to the dormitory refused to connect the two-foot piece of pipe until there was assurance of \$2,000 toward its account. Two long distance calls were placed, one to the Southern Union Conference at Nashville, and the other to the Southeastern Union Conference at Atlanta. Each union conference gave assurance of \$1,000 toward the account, and the pipes were connected just before Thanksgiving day.

When the women moved into the new dormitory, the young men moved into the vacated second floor of the Yellow House. Starting in the fall of 1917, Mrs. J. A. Tucker was the first dean of the women's dormitory.



THE STUDENTS AND FACULTY, 1917-1918



THESE FACULTY LADIES LIVED IN MAUDE JONES HALL

The students were happy because they had caught the vision and had set their hands to accomplish a great work. Their dream of a dormitory had materialized, although there still remained the inconvenience of no light or water system for two or three years; no walks, for almost a decade. How much they could do without and still keep that beautiful spirit of contentment! That day in 1917 was indeed a day of real Thanksgiving!

There were to be many memories of Thanksgiving days in the social life of the early students at Southern Junior College, for Old Grindstone mountain and Thanksgiving day are synonymous to hundreds of students from bygone years.

Two miles from the Southern Missionary College campus, Old Grindstone rears its wooded head, covered with a light mist. Tradition tells us that a pre-Civil War grindstone maker once made exceptionally fine grindstone from the sandstone of this mountain. There still remains the ruins of his house, smokestack, and barn that tell the tale of his habitation. The mountain which once echoed with the rhythmic beat of the old man's hammer now lies silent, mourning its lost companion.

For several years, the students and faculty of the college made an annual hike to Old Grindstone on Thanksgiving day. The morning was usually spent in Thanksgiving testimonies in the chapel with the students and faculty consecrating their lives anew for the coming year. Then came the two-mile hike to Old Grindstone. On the first hike to the mountain, President Thiel's instructions for the hike were "No intense specialization, and change partners every time the whistle blows."

While the food committee built fires and put the finishing touches on the Thanksgiving dinner, the students often had a game of hide and seek around the cliffs, boulders, and the old ruins of the grindstone maker's home. That section of the mountain was called Rock City because of the projecting rocks.

On President Wood's first Thanksgiving hike to Old Grindstone, he proved to be much at home with the frying pan—not a potato was scorched. Baked beans, cranberry sauce, sandwiches, celery, fruit, pumpkin pie, and

cake - and Thanksgiving dinner was ready to be served on Old Grindstone Mountain.

Maude I. Jones, Professor Emeritus

Miss Maude I. Jones came to Southern Missionary College in 1917 from Washington Missionary College. When she retired, she held the record for the number of years spent in service on the faculty. Her personal interest in each student, her words of encouragement and sympathy, and the example of her consistent Christian life made her the friend and counselor to countless young men and women who passed through the portals of the college.

She was particularly concerned about the language of each student—"Now, George, say it over" she would say; she was a favorite chaperon; she was one to whom the students could open their hearts and tell their problems.

Dr. H. J. Klooster still refers to Miss Jones' chapel talks as "events of the year." Invariably they were carefully prepared addresses, given a characteristic literary polish, and presented without reference to notes or manuscript. She probably saw and knew more generations of students than any other teacher, and in her quiet but effective way has left a never-to-be forgotten impress upon student life.



MISS MAUDE JONES

Miss Jones never lost her first love for the Advent message. As years came and went, from youth through age, she enthusiastically upheld its principles, and Bible study became her absorbing interest. After retirement and until 1950, she taught Biblical literature in the college.

In her declining years, President Wright coined the phrase, "Collegedale's Sweetheart," and as long as she was able to attend, she was always

the guest of honor at the men's annual reception for the ladies. How she did enjoy her special escort and orchid each year!

Miss Jones died on Christmas day, 1961, at the age of 89. She sleeps in Memorial Park overlooking her beloved Collegedale.

Do you remember—

- that the first dormitory now known as Maude Jones Hall was built for the men? Being gallant gentlemen, they made no complaint when it became the women's home. Now, they have it back.
- the loose boards on the front porch of the new dormitory that insisted on flying up when stepped on?
- the project in gardening when the students rented from the school a portion of ground? The school purchased such articles of produce as they could use. The gardens were from one fourth to one acre. Did you raise pop-corn, Irish potatoes, tomatoes, beans, peanuts, or onions?
- the delicious fudge the fellows in the tent houses made and sent to the women's dormitory, without disclosing that their only cooking dish was a wash basin?
- the carload of wheat donated to the college in 1917 by A. D. Hawkins of Loveland, Colorado?
- when you went on the train from Thatcher's Switch at 9:00 a.m. to Chattanooga for shopping and returned at 6:00 p.m.?
- Nurse Johnston?

CHAPTER X

THE MAGIC WORDS, MAY I HELP?

One rainy day in 1917 there stepped from the train at Ooltewah a traveling man inquiring for Southern Junior College. Later, as he was being taken to the college, he explained to Mr. Atteberry, the business manager, that his name was J. H. Talge and that he was a business man from Indianapolis. He had stopped on this trip to see what this new school in the hills was like.

Mr. Talge was the founder of the Talge Mahogany Company in Indianapolis. Through Elder S. E. Wight, the president of the Southern Union, Mr. Talge became interested in the school at Collegedale and was making his first visit.



JOHN H. TALGE

President Thiel and Mr. Atteberry showed him over the estate. He liked the scenery and the advantages of the location of the school. He looked over the women's dormitory, which was nearing completion. Before getting into the "hack" to return to the train station, he asked, "Has the furniture been purchased for the building? If not, what plans do you have for providing it?"

"We have no furniture," President Thiel admitted, "nor any plans, except the faith that God, who has helped us to proceed this far, will provide also for this pressing need."

Quietly, Mr. Talge replied, "Well, perhaps I can help you a little in getting some furniture. What is required?"

The need could be stated very simply: To furnish fifty student rooms—a dresser, bed, table, and chair for each woman.

"I will see that you have this furniture by the time you need it," came the quick response.

Through this gentleman who knew the three magic words, "May I help?" God had provided for the great need that had so perplexed the administrators of the school.

A car load of furniture containing everything needed for fifty rooms arrived the day before college opened that fall. In 1918 Mr. Talge sent a car load of flooring for the women's home. When the women moved into the dormitory, the bathrooms were without fixtures. These were another gift from this generous benefactor and friend of the college.

Again, when the men's dormitory was built, Mr. Talge sent complete furnishings for it. He also supplied \$1,300 for laundry equipment in 1918 when the need was great. Later, he helped purchase a piece of land, and, at another time, supplied part of the kitchen equipment.

To provide work for women at Southern Junior College, he gave money to start the basket industry, helping to erect the building which is now a part of the broom factory. Mr. Talge contributed several thousand dollars to help build the barn; he sent shoes and clothing and helped several students with expenses through school. All of these gifts were given in the days when the school was struggling to survive. During the years Mr. Talge and his wife became members of the Seventh-day Adventist Church.

At the Founder's Day program of October 12, 1951, the mens' home was named John H. Talge Hall. The 1928 yearbook was dedicated to

Mr. Talge whose interest in the growth and development of Southern Junior College prompted him to support loyally the founders and burden-bearers of this institution in those crises where the challenge brought from him such abundant and outstanding liberality that the future success of the college must always be due in no small measure to his generous gifts.

Mr. Talge died March 12, 1952.

CHAPTER XI

THE YEAR OF DO WITHOUT

The Yellow House

In the Thatcher mansion there were twelve rooms. The second floor was the women's dormitory for the first year. The heating system consisted of little stoves in which green wood was burned. One room had no stove, and the girls huddled around a large lamp to find a bit of warmth. That winter the women carried wood and water to their rooms, built their own fires, and used kerosene lamps. At that time there were no bathrooms in the dormitory. Water was brought to the Yellow House in barrels. When water at the spring was muddy, the boys carried water from the caves.

The main floor of the house served as the kitchen, dining room, and parlor for the entire school. For a time it was also the class room. Fortunately, the enrollment was small that first year, so the Yellow House served four purposes well.

Faculty Homes

On the hill above the quarry stood nine dilapidated cabins, which had once housed the lime workers' families. Some of the cabins had four or five rooms, but these cabins had been abandoned for some time. They were minus doors and windows; horses and cattle had wandered through them at will, and, when storms came, had made them their habitation. But every semblance of a house was pressed into service by the incoming college family.

Although the quarters for the faculty were to serve only until building could be done, the cabins were wholly inadequate. Some teachers lived in



THE PRESIDENT'S FIRST HOME



THE HOUSE BY THE SIDE OF THE ROAD, THE HOME OF F. W. FIELD

stables. President Thiel and other faculty families cleaned out the shacks, filled the openings, mended roofs, moved in, and thanked God for their homes. The president's mansion was a small, two-room hut with cracks in the walls large enough to give a view of the surrounding scenery. The roof was so full of holes that when it rained, every tub and pan had to be drafted into service to catch the water that leaked through. The president's first office was a chicken coop above the quarry.

Leo Thiel, the president of Southern Junior College for the first two years, wore a happy smile and never seemed the least discouraged. In the midst of difficulties of establishing a school with a physical plant composed only of houses in various stages of decay or falling down, President Thiel facetiously remarked, "We who called ourselves a college, were in reality only an academy, and barely escaped being a kindergarten." He saw a bright future for the school and endeavored to pattern it after the schools of the prophets that it might serve as a refuge for the youth of the Southland.

One of the shacks above the quarry became the abode of Professor Marshall, dean of men; another the dwelling place for Professor Adams, the music teacher; and one a home for Mr. C. E. Ledford, the farm manager. Ventilation in these shacks was as bountiful through the floor as through the wall cracks and holes about the windows.

The largest of the abandoned houses became the home of the college press. It burned down in 1936.

Professor and Mrs. A. N. Atteberry lived in a tenthouse, pitched in the field just west of the Yellow House. A few rods from them were two tents occupied by Pastor Field, the Bible teacher, and his family. One tent served as their living room, the other as bedroom. At times that winter the mercury dropped too low for comfortable tent life. They lived there until Christmas, while some needed repairs were being done on the little tenant house later to be known as "the house by the side of the road." This house was formerly used as a barn.



TENT HOUSES

The small house across the railroad, known as the Tenant House, took in the family of the printer, Mr. J. P. McGee, and also a number of students. This house burned down in 1959.

The faculty lived in these humble dwellings, but there was never a word of complaint from the lips of anyone.

Men's Dormitory

Professor Marshall was the dormitory dean, but there was no dormitory. Most of the men lived in buildings that were ready to collapse with age and decay; many lived in a street of tent houses, hurriedly pitched, half frame and half canvas, each tent housing four students. When it rained, umbrellas were opened over the beds in order that the course of rain might be sent in another direction. The men were awakened each morning by a bugle call to attend worship in the old commissary.

The attic of the old commissary housed eight men: T. R. Huxtable, Raymond Carlyle, Charles Bozarth, Ralph Raymond, Charles Cramer, McDuffy Swafford, Glenn Curtis, and George Hermitet. Beds were placed under the eaves since the space under the ridgepole was needed for other purposes. The fellows gave this attic space the dignified name of "dormitory." They were never too tired at the end of the day to stop at the spring and gather horse-chestnuts (buckeyes) for ammunition for a buckeye battle after lights were out. The pillow fights in that attic-dormitory sometimes left the floor white with feathers. The daily program for the eight students began at 3:00 a.m., for there was stock to feed, there were cows to milk, and there was a tremendous corn crop yet to be harvested. All the men students used the creeks for their Friday afternoon baths.

Class Rooms

Partitions were put in the commissary for classrooms. Here in an old rickety shack the students were to receive their first training at Southern Junior College. Here also was the chapel. One of the doors to the chapel was several inches above the floor at one corner, allowing plenty of ventila-

tion. The space was large enough to admit the pet Persian cat, which regularly attended chapel, to go to the platform and sleep in Pastor Field's lap. On the first floor of the commissary was President Thiel's office, with the few library books stacked in for good measure.



THESE STUDENTS CAME FROM THE GRAYSVILLE SCHOOL

Addie Mae Curtis
Charles Bozarth
Jacob R. Cougar
John Brooke

Prof. Jessie Marshall
Orelia Wooldridge-Perkins
Zoa Shreve
Ralph Raymond

Ruth Hale
Viril Neal
Glenn Curtis
Sadie Rogers-Wallaker



ACADEMY JUNIOR CLASS, 1916-1917

Clarence Field
Glen Curtis
Charles Bozarth

Lettie Harrold
Orelia Wooldridge
Alsie Gray

Maisie White
Zoa Shreve
Naomi Anderson



MEN'S PRAYER BAND LEADERS

Tom Weed
Allen Wolf
Glen Curtis
Golden Rambo

K. Reba Perkins
Jacob R. Conger
Clarence Giles
John Brooks

Paul Stuyvesant
Carl Holland
Warren Franklin
Norman Waters

Music Studio

The doll house which had been the pride and joy of Mr. Thatcher's daughter, Evadne, now became the music studio. In it Professor Adams put the piano (although there was not space enough for two people to pass by the piano at the same time). This was the second of many uses which the now famous doll house was to have throughout the years.

Business Office

Space was at a premium, where would Professor Atteberry hang the shingle for his business office? At the rear of the Yellow House there was a weatherworn smoke house, an inexpensive structure of one room. The outside was of weatherboard and the floor of rough, unfinished boards. With roofing paper serving as covering for the ceiling, walls, and floor, the Smoke House became the first business office of Southern Junior College. A student, Charles Bozarth, was the assistant secretary and bookkeeper.

In the tent-houses, buildings, and houses there were fifty-eight small sheet-iron heaters. The fuel for these stoves came from near the top of the mountain to the west of the campus. The trees were cut and trimmed by students and hauled by a sorrel mule, Beck, to a slide. She was a remarkable mule, for she controlled the descent of the logs down the slide to a spot on the campus where the broom factory is now located. After being hitched to a log, she needed no guidance, but found her way to the slide and either pulled or retarded the log on its journey, as required. The fellows said that the only thing Beck would not do was to go back after another log without being led back by them. A buzz saw cut the logs into stove length. Sometimes the weather outlasted the fuel; then the students would double up in the cabins or go out for more wood.

Water

The urgent need of the first year was a reservoir with a pumping system. From the spring the fellows dipped water, poured it into barrels, and a mule plus a student struggled to transport it to the Yellow House. All the water, amounting to forty-five barrels each day, had to be carried from the spring.

Laundering was done by hand in tubs in tents or at the spring.



THE LAUNDRY

Just below the place where the pump house now stands, was a spring house that served as a substitute for a refrigeration plant. There the butter and milk supplies were cared for by Maisie White-Jameson.

It was a happy day when a small pitcher-pump was installed at the pump house with a pipe running up to the Yellow House. Barrels were then filled by a "water boy."



JANITORS OF THE COMMISSARY

Although conditions were primitive, inconvenient, and often uncomfortable, one never heard a murmur nor a complaint. Each teacher helped with the manual tasks as well as with the more professional duties. Both the students and teachers felt it a privilege to mould into shape a training school for the youth of the South. Those early years had their advantages, too, affording training in adaptability, in patience, and in learning to do without!

God-fearing workers and students were willing to sacrifice, to live in tumbledown shacks, old cow stables, and cold tent houses, laboring under difficulties to build this "School of His Planning."

"Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget."

Do you remember—

- the Ford pick-up with the canvas cover (The Hack) that met trains in Ooltewah?
- the drivers of the Hack, Glenn Curtis and Norman Waters?
- the time the wagon went to Ooltewah and came back so full of trunks that one of the students, Jake Conger, had to stand at the back and hold on? The wagon hit a rock, threw Jake off, and he arrived at his destination with many bruises and a great deal of clay?

- that day the Board met and stood around the little stove? When one side was warm, it was right-about-face while the cold side was warmed.
- picking violets in the snow by the Yellow House?
- The stone-ground corn bread mixed with salt and water?
- when the college depended on the never-failing spring that furnished a gallon of water a second?

CHAPTER XII

A PROBLEM OF COMMUNICATIONS SOLVED

Communication with the world beyond White Oak Ridge was limited in 1917-1918. Southern Junior College was established before concrete and asphalt roads were known in this area. Not a faculty member owned a car; perhaps it was just as well for car travel over the roads of the mountain tested one's courage and stamina.

Four trains a day stopped at the Collegedale switch, providing transportation out of the valley; mules hitched to the "Hack" met trains in Ooltewah, and one of the students carried the mail muleback every day.



THE HACK

Then the first Collegedale telephone connected with the Ooltewah line, solving to a greater degree the communication problem in a community; it was only the first step—one in many—that would eventually connect Collegedale with outside interests.

As the months passed, a switchboard with twenty connections was put in the new men's dormitory. It wasn't an ideal arrangement because conversations on other lines could be heard. Neither was it successful financially. Since employing someone to operate the switchboard didn't pay, the switchboard was eliminated, and all the telephones were put on one line with long and short rings. (See the telephone directory of those days.)

The first step toward a better telephone system was the purchasing of a mile of the line between Chattanooga and Ooltewah. Another two miles of new line had to be constructed to a point on the Chattanooga-Cleveland pike to connect with the Chattanooga line. A few faculty members had telephones supplied with switches. By throwing the switch they could call

Chattanooga; others could ring only campus numbers (if the line wasn't busy.)

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY	
LOCAL	
Fire, emergency, or distress call	-----
All phones answer!	
Accounting Office	==
Benjamin, W. A., Residence	-----
Benjamin, W. A., Office	-----
Boys' Home	-----
Broom Factory	-----
College Press	-----
Dining Room	-----
Fuller, G. N., Residence	-----
Garage	-----
Girls' Home	-----
Halvorsen, H. J., Residence	-----
Kloster, Wm., Residence	-----
Hortstade, T. R., Residence	-----
Kloster, H. J., Office	-----
Kloster, H. J., Residence	-----
Laundry	-----
Mouchon, P. J., Residence	-----
Normal Building	-----
Store	-----
Williams, Mrs. E., Nurse	-----
Woodwork Shop	-----
LONG DISTANCE	
Chattanooga Exchange:	
Southern Junior College—County	2602
College Press—County	2602
Ruskey, Eld. S. A.—County	2603
Kloster, Pres. H. J.—County	2604
Benjamin, W. A.—County	2605
Southern Union Conference—	2-4659
Dr. V. F. Shull—	2-6881

THE COLLEGEDALE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

In 1938 the cranking of side-winder telephones in Collegedale was replaced by automatic dialing.

By 1943 the need for a new and larger system was met by a switchboard installed in the administration building. Later, in 1947, it was moved to Room 118 in Maude Jones Hall. The system was connected with the trunk



NUMBER PLEASE

line in Chattanooga, and a teletype was installed for sending telegrams. Five regular operators and seven relief operators answered such questions as:

"How do you spell 'Puerto Rico'?"

"When will the president be in his office?"

"When does the post office close?"

"Is the boys' laundry ready yet?"

Then came the day in 1954 when the Chickamauga Telephone Company took over the telephone system and the switchboard.

CHAPTER XIII

THE LEAN YEARS

Professor Lynn H. Wood, the second president of Southern Junior College couldn't keep problems from coming in, but he didn't give them a chair to sit on. He had served the Southern Training School at Graysville as principal in 1914-1915. It was his vision that brought about the move of the school from Graysville to Collegedale.

From the Southern Training School, he went to the Southern Union as departmental secretary, and in that capacity he joined Elders S. E. Wight and W. H. Branson in locating the present site for Southern Junior College and in raising money for the college. Those who worked closely with him were conscious of the lasting spiritual mould he gave the college. Through the years it has been recognized as a deeply spiritual college. His love for the college and his untiring efforts in behalf of the students were ever in evidence.



PRESIDENT WOOD'S MANSION IN 1919

His humble home of rough, unpainted boards, minus a veranda and other adornments, was a home of deep Christian influence.

This was the third year since the school had been moved to Collegedale. A reservoir on the mountainside now furnished seventy-five pounds of water pressure at the mains, making risk of loss by fire much less. The water system replaced the pitchers filled in the basement and carried to the third floor. On the site for the barn, a sawmill was placed. A crew of students sawed lumber for building purposes; teams hauled the logs as the students cut them in the woods. Here where a barn would someday be built, two silos were erected.



THE BLACKSMITH SHOP



THE TWO SILOS

Mr. E. Coleson of Tekamah, Nebraska, donated the money for one of the silos, and Roy Williams of Eaton, Colorado, donated the other. Mr. Williams was the father of Charles Williams, who was on the faculty of the college for eighteen years. These much-needed silos were to stand alone for many months as landmarks until money was in sight for the new barn.

Two hundred unsolicited applications came in, most of them from students with limited means who asked for work to help defray the expenses of an education. To house them, feed them, and provide an education for them multiplied the urgent needs.



ONE OF THE MEN'S DORMITORIES

The men still lived in the Yellow House, in tent houses, and in the crude make-shift dormitory. In 1919 a men's dormitory was to be built. Part of the money for it was provided by the General Conference, but it was insufficient. World War I had interfered in raising funds and in getting necessary help to complete the building in time for the opening of the fall school term.

The two union presidents, Elder Branson and Elder Wight, called in most of the workers in the two union conferences for a workers' "bee" to



THIS CONFERENCE WORKERS' BEE BUILT THE MEN'S DORMITORY.



THE WOMEN HELPED BUILD THE MEN'S DORMITORY.

help erect the new building. All who could leave their work came with overalls, hammers, and saws. The fifty who responded lived in tents while erecting the new dormitory. These were joined by a few volunteer workers. One of the men, who had a broken arm, still did his part by planning the work and overseeing the enterprise. No architect was employed.

The lumber used in the men's dormitory was from the Billy Sunday tabernacle in Atlanta, Georgia. The men pulled out the nails, straightened pounds of them, and then found they couldn't use them because they



THE CHAPEL IN THE MEN'S DORMITORY



THE MEN'S DORMITORY, THE PRINT SHOP, AND THE FIRST BUILDING WHICH WAS USED AS THE BUSINESS OFFICE. (IT IS NOW THE BROWN DUPLEX.)

couldn't be driven into the hard wood. It was while these men were building the dormitory that they heard the November 11, 1918, Armistice Day excitement in Chattanooga, eighteen miles away.

Not only was the enthusiasm of the workers contagious, but they breathed hope and courage into the hearts of those who were under the burden of building the institution.

When the funds for the dormitory ran out early in 1919, the work was at a standstill, but the boys moved into the unfinished building. They occupied the rooms on the upper floors while the first floor rooms were used



THE FIRST TWELFTH GRADE GRADUATION EXERCISES WERE HELD ON THE LAWN OF THE YELLOW HOUSE. THERE WAS NO ADMINISTRATION BUILDING OR CHAPEL FOR THE EXERCISES. THIS WAS THE JUNIOR-SENIOR RECEPTION, 1917. THE FACULTY STANDING AT THE BACK: MRS. FOUNTAIN, MR. FOUNTAIN, MR. AND MRS. GORICH, PROF. AND MRS. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT AND MRS. THIEL, MRS. THORNE, RUTH HALE, ELDER AND MRS. FIELD, MRS. ATTEBERRY, PROF. ATTEBERRY, H. A. SHREVE, MRS. ADAMS, PROF. ADAMS.

for class rooms and administrative offices. At that time the men's parlor was on the first floor as was the college chapel. The chapel benches were made of strips of flooring nailed onto standards made of rough boards. This seating arrangement was used for several years.

As the nation was going into the depression of 1920-22, there was a great financial strain that seemed destined to destroy all that had been accomplished in the life of the struggling college.

Because the budget for the coming year was \$4,000 more than the funds available, the Board of Trustees felt that the college should be closed. The chairman was about to ask for the vote to close Southern Junior College, when President Wood asked if he might meet with the faculty before the vote was taken. At Southern Junior College there was, from the beginning, a humble spirit of self-sacrifice, manifested not only by students but also by the faculty. They had endured tremendous difficulties and hardships. The faculty members at that meeting raised the \$4,000 out of their salaries. The business manager offered to work for nothing if only gasoline would be supplied in order for him to get to and from Chattanooga to carry on the college's business. Teachers without families volunteered to teach for half-pay.

Sacrifice of this kind kept the institution operating in the face of apparently insurmountable difficulties until Southern Junior College was firmly established.

A herd of twenty-five registered and high grade Jersey cows that had been given to the school needed to be housed. Back of the mansion there was a barn which was in need of repair. It was so full of holes one wondered whether to sympathize with the cows outside in the cold looking in, or the cows inside looking out.



LOOKING OUT OF THE OLD
COW BARN

The students had cut the lumber at the sawmill, and then the conference workers had another "bee" to build the new barn. The conference presidents and officers from the two union conferences were the volunteers. The secretary-treasurer of the Southern Union Conference at that time, G. H. Curtis, who had been a member of the locating committee when the estate was purchased, was among the volunteers, and in 1960 he wrote of the honor he felt that had been his forty years before in being one of the founders of Southern Missionary College and to have worked with the "bee" that built the men's dormitory and the barn.

The next building to be erected was the garage, then the print shop where the science building now stands, the basket factory, (the present broom factory), and the president's cottage. The financial depression of 1920 slowed



THESE CONFERENCE WORKERS BUILT THE BARN AND THE GARAGE.

building progress for a time. The students erected buildings as a part of their training. They went into the woods and cut the timber, and teams hauled the logs to the saw mill located where the barn now stands.

A Gift From Mr. Talge

Mr. Talge of Indianapolis knew and used his three magic words—"May I help?" over and over again. His gift was \$1,300 for equipment. This included dormitory flooring and bathroom fixtures and help for laundry equipment.



THE NEW BARN



THE GARAGE. HERE THE MECHANICAL TRADES WERE TAUGHT.

The C. C. C.

The Collegedale Catchum Club launched a campaign on April 1, 1919, to raise \$3,500 for the completion of the women's dormitory. This was to be raised by personal sacrifice, and also by soliciting from friends by letter. The academy graduating class of 1919 gave their budget for class pins toward the goal. The campaign was successful!



THE FIRST JUNIOR COLLEGE GRADUATION, 1920, WAS HELD IN THE NEW BARN.



DR. O. G. HUGHES, THE FIRST SCHOOL PHYSICIAN; MRS. TUCKER, THE FIRST DEAN OF WOMEN IN MAUDE JONES HALL; AND LEO THIEL, THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF SOUTHERN JUNIOR COLLEGE, AT THE FOUNDER'S DAY PROGRAM IN 1950.

A School of Standards

"Where did the college get the title, 'School of Standards'?"

"Perhaps it is only a slogan that came about by continued usage?"

"But there must have been a beginning. I have heard SMC referred to as 'The School of Standards' from the West Coast to the East Coast. Who gave it the name?"

"Miss Jones would surely know."

But Miss Jones said, "Ask Dr. Lynn Wood." He had the answer.

Only the few who were in a special chapel in 1920 know the origin of the slogan that has been synonymous with the name of the college for more than forty years. Those of you who were there and who read this will remember that chapel exercise though you may have forgotten other chapels.

Five of your school mates had forgotten about standards and had been brought before the discipline committee. Four of the students told one story, and one told a different story. Through long sessions with the committee the students didn't change their stories, and both stories could not possibly be right.

The president asked if each of the five would be willing to unite in prayer, asking God to reveal the truth. Each agreed, and each offered prayer. When the prayers ended, one of the four was trembling and asked to see the dean of women in the hall. The lone one had been telling the truth.

Because of the nature of the discipline and the questioning of the faculty action, the matter was brought before the school in a special chapel session.

After the details had been related to the group in the chapel, the youth were asked whether they wanted a school where standards were maintained or not. The assembly was invited to express its desire, and everyone stood by the action of the committee. When the student body knew the facts, it stood loyally for having a school of standards. From that time on "The School of Standards" became the slogan of the college.

The caption "School of Standards" involves scholarship, conduct, ethics, and every phase of life as it is known on this campus. Students have been counseled to labor earnestly that in their work, their health habits, their relationship with others, as well as in scholarship and conduct that they may attain the highest standards. These standards have made this college, through struggling years, a haven of refuge and a blessing to all who have come under its influence.

For years the Friday evening vesper hours has had much to do with making this college a school of standards. When the cares and labor of the week ended, the music director ushered in the sacred hours of the Sabbath with beautiful music. Then followed an inspiring talk by one of the teachers and the weekly testimony service.

As each class goes from this college, it is entrusted with these standards—a sacred trust—to demonstrate to the world that this institution is still a "School of Standards."

Do you remember—

- the two hymns that were always sung for Friday night vespers when Professor Wood was president here? "The Evening Prayer" and "Abide With Me."
- the inspiration of those Friday night testimony meetings?
- that during the influenza-small pox epidemics, sometimes fomentation pads were passed from one patient to another, not knowing they carried small pox?
- that the night watchman heard a noise on the railroad track and found a horse caught between the rails on the trestle—and it was time for the train to come? The watchman hurried to the smoke house, got his roommates and they managed to free the horse and get it off the tracks before the freight came through. The watchman, Jake Conger, eventually received a small reward from the railroad company.
- that the student wage rate in 1919 was 5c, 12½c, and 15c per hour?
- that the rule in the summer of 1919 was "no worship, no breakfast?"
- that the commissary was used as a store house for fertilizer after the first dormitory was built?
- that there was no electricity for a couple of years after the dormitories were built?
- those smoked lamp chimneys!
- that Madison College donated 2,000 copies of Christ's Object Lessons to the SJC building fund?
- hearing that Ooltewah and Apison had colleges in the 19th century?
- that year when fine-tooth combs were so popular in the girls' dormitory? (and they were needed!)
- that boys in tent-houses did not complain of the cold or rain? (or did they?)
- the lasting friendships you made in dormitory life?
- that a lady (Myrtle Maxwell) taught manual training?
- how skirt lengths were measured?
"Measure distance from the middle of the kneecap to the floor when student stands in stocking feet. Two thirds of this is the correct measuring from the floor to the skirt bottom."

- that warm hand clasp of Professor Wood when you were a bit discouraged?
- Elder Field's quiet and devoted service? And Elder Behrens' outstanding spiritual leadership?
- those devotional talks that made students seeking higher ground want to live better and to live eternally?
- that you were taught to deal unafraid with the difference between what is and what ought to be?
- the dress standards in the bulletin in 1925-26 that said, "French heels, extreme styles of hair dress, thin hosiery, narrow skirts and sleeves not covering the elbows—not accepted"?
- that night in 1920 when Mr. C. E. Ledford was returning from town and a short in the wires of his car caused it to burst into flames? The car was completely destroyed, but he was near home.
- how things were accomplished in 1921? Two faculty ladies and two students calcimined the girls' parlor! The girls sandpapered and shelled the floors.
- the program presented in 1922 by T. R. Huxtable and Masie White when they reviewed the first six years of SJC? It was an outstanding program.

CHAPTER XIV

THE HEART THROBS OF SOUTHERN JUNIOR COLLEGE

School publications are the heart throbs of an institution!

The first edition of the **Southern Junior College Bulletin** appeared on November 8, 1917, as a four-page semi-monthly publication. None of the available copies show who edited it. The first issue of the paper states its purpose:

The Southern Junior College Bulletin begins its career with this issue. The promoters of this periodical have a very definite idea in mind which accounts for its inauguration. We believe that there is need for the clear statement of the aims and purposes of the Southern Junior College. We believe that this can be best obtained by a periodical devoted entirely to this statement.

The **Bulletin** seems to have had a short life; only a few issues of it have been preserved.

Southern Junior College Bulletin

Vol. 1

COLUMBIA, TENN., NOVEMBER 8, 1917

No. 1

Foreword

It is no light thing for the promoters of an enterprise to launch a new magazine on the already overcrowded reading public. We often have heard the cry that "We do not have time to read the articles we already have." This is very true with a large number of people. To add to their difficulties by launching a new periodical is something not likely to be thought of.

Still the Southern Junior College Bulletin begins its career with this issue. The promoters of this periodical have a very definite idea in mind, which accounts for its inauguration. We believe that there is need for the clear statement of the aims and purposes of the Southern Junior College. We believe that this can be best obtained by a periodical devoted entirely to this statement.

The Southern Junior College stands for very definite things. It stands for the complete mental, moral and physical training. No part of man is neglected in the training. It offers the young people, at the same time it also offers a training in self-control and discipline which is very valuable. The Southern Junior College *excludes* education that is to be carried on away from the college and away from the college work. It teaches that there is no such thing as a free lunch, and that there is no such thing as a free ride.

In addition to these, the Southern Junior College stands for a very definite standard of work. While it is true that very often, students do not themselves live up to the standards which they endeavor to carry out, but still, the Southern Junior College believes that every part of the curriculum should be followed, and that the class work should be of the very highest quality.

We invite those who receive a copy of this paper to consider it carefully, as we believe it brings a message which can be obtained through no other periodical.

Birth of the Southern Junior College

A company of earnest Christian workers and educators met several months ago in the general room of the Chattanooga, Tennessee, Y. M. C. A. building to consider the great needs of industrial and Christian education in the South.

It was recognized that the only education worth while is that, practical kind which teaches the student to actually do with his hands the things he learns about in his books. This makes it imperative, therefore, that theory and practice be made an integral part of the school curriculum.

Another advantage was seen in the need of education. It would enable hundreds of young men and women who are so financially able to receive an education (and there are hundreds of thousands) to pass their way through school by working in the factory, laboratory that would be connected with an institution, continued on those lines. Out of their strong desire to see these purposes of this education carried out, and the work of helping worthy young people accomplish, the Southern Junior College was born. A large lot of 100 acres situated in a beautiful little valley in Jones County was purchased and the school opened its doors October 24, 1916, with about 40 young men and women as students. Before the close of the year this increased to sixty. As soon as it became known to the South that young people of limited means could come here and earn an education by laboring with their hands, applications began to come in from all directions and at the present time, one sees that the time of opening, more than 200 applicants have been received, almost wholly uneducated. Thus far the school has operated in old tenement cottages that were already on the farm and in tent houses hastily patched last fall. These quarters, of course, are only temporary, and must be replaced with permanent buildings as soon as funds are

SOUTHERN JUNIOR COLLEGE BULLETIN VOL. 1, NO. 1

Next a small paper entitled **Faith** was edited by President Wood and first published on January 1, 1919. The first sentence in that issue reads:

Because here we have the evidence of things not seen, the substance of things hoped for, this publication goes forth bearing the name it does.

Faith

A Monthly Letter to Our Friends from the Southern Junior College
Published under the name of the Southern Junior College

Collegedale, Ooltewah, Tennessee, January 1, 1919

Because there are days "the evidences of things not seen, the substance of things hoped for," this publication goes forth bearing the name it does. "The Southern Junior College is the outgrowth of the work started a number of years ago under the name 'Southern Training School.'" With an endowment of \$14,000, the institution stepped out by faith and made the move to its new location on October 1, 1916, at Collegedale, near Ooltewah, Tennessee. With the blessing of God, in a marvelous way, all the misadventures were wiped out in less than five months, and it is astonishing, as we look about us, to see what has been accomplished in a little over two years. We are pleased to picture the present situation to our readers.



A temporary structure used for the first term. Then after work had started building (upper and lower right) to 1918-19. Appropriation as much as possible built toward the new structure. Many would not think of spending any more on temporary buildings.

FAITH VOL. 1, NO. 1

SOUTHLAND SCROLL VOL. 1, NO. 1

This monthly periodical was a promotion organ and carried no subscription rate.

The first student publication appeared May 30, 1920, and it took its name **Sojuconian** from the name of the college, **Southern Junior College**. Two students, C. A. Woolsey and Mabel Wood, were the editor and assistant editor of this publication, which holds the record for brief existence. There was only one issue of it.

For nine years the college was without a student publication. The union conference paper, **Field Tidings**, carried the college news and served as the channel of promotion.

The Southern Scroll made its debut June 5, 1929, and became the written voice of Southern Junior College for seventeen years. The paper was issued monthly without a subscription rate. Its circulation reached 1,000 the first three weeks and increased to a mailing list of 2,000.*

The first annual, **The Southland**, was published in 1923. Merwin Thurber was the editor of this unique and outstanding yearbook. Individual pictures of faculty members and seniors were set in triangles, the school emblem. These pictures were on a background of scenes of buildings on the campus. The first annual was dedicated to the first president, Leo Thiel.

In 1926 the annual took the shape of a photo album and was edited by W. B. Marshall. It marked the end of the first ten years of Southern Junior College.

During the years 1931 through 1937 there were no annuals. Whether the financial status of the nation had something to do with this omission

*See page 204 for continuation of college newspapers.

THE SOUTHLAND SCROLL

Volume 1

Collegedale, Tennessee, June 5, 1929

Number 1

Closing Exercises of the 1928-1929 School Term

A beautiful spot in the woods, a gorgeous rainbow, an old-time log cabin, and a group of senior girls and boys presented a pleasing picture to those assembled in the chapel to witness the closing night program. The first to be given during Commencement week.

A message to all was extended by Mr. Spence, the class president, extended to all in the room. Her voice is so beautiful that the entire room deeply relaxing (they were in the mood). From a little log cabin a message of welcome was given by Helen Watts (senior class president). Mr. Landon was late in arriving at the program. He was kindly welcomed because he brought with him a copy of the new Southland Annual. A happy thought struck the group of how they will give the class history. They decided to use the Annual along with a story of the class to present their class history. It was a few days and one quickly agreed upon as to the first location.

Cordelia Russell's trial proved to be a successful rendering of a recently set play.

Before the program ended Mr. Kauter gave an opinion of the entire school, which the class had chosen as their address. Ruth Kauter was presented to present her address about the "Future". Walter C. C. could not resist the temptation to take a

picture of Ruth standing by the cabin. Helen Watts went through her exercises of presenting the program to a group in the College from the class. In a few words Professor Kauter expressed the appreciation of the school to the seniors. Metal Gossard lectured to give the poem which she had composed, for she did well, and the class also gave her exercises of their own feelings. Helen Watts again opened the log cabin and accompanied the double row while they finally did their best to sing "Good-by Sweet Day" without as much as a single mistake. As they took their seats upon the log cabin, a sign of sadness at the thought of saying good-by seemed to escape each lip. While the girls sang the song they had gathered to their hearts, and were daily singing. Under the "volunteers" gave the report of the class. The students of the class and teachers, but not present school the evening always last, although some seniors leave. The suggestion to play games again was with approval in all voices and had one Mr. Spence extended the picture of their class song, they might have forgotten to present it. With heart and soul they sang their addresses in thanksgiving to their song. "We have to leave you just like O so won't forget our good old days at S. J. C."

or whether it was the conviction of the administration that there would be no annuals, is an unanswered question.* The appendix carries the names of the editors of publications and dedication of annuals.

*See page 205 for annuals after 1937.

CHAPTER XV

PUTTING THE EARN IN LEARN

One of the purposes in moving the school from the campus at Graysville to the spacious location at Collegedale was to provide a place for vocational training, a way for students to earn part of their expenses. The work experience program is far more than earning expenses; it gives the student a respect for work, ability to co-operate with others, a feeling of self-reliance, and pride in accomplishment.

At Southern Missionary College there is preparation of students for good citizenship and successful living in the world as it is today and for preparation for the world to come. The ideal underlying the program in the college from its beginning has been, "Not to be ministered unto, but to minister."

The Farm and Dairy

In 1917 from Beechwood Academy in Indiana came the first farm manager of Southern Junior College. Mr. C. E. Ledford served the college for seventeen years and was known as the most diversified farmer in the country. He came in those early days when suitable housing for faculty was unknown, but he and his wife were willing to live in one of the tenant houses above the lime quarry.

Mr. Ledford had charge of the farm and a dairy of fifty-five cattle, and with both he did outstanding work. He put the college on the honor roll of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association. His sixteen-acre peach orchard on the hill back of the faculty houses on Apison Pike yielded three thousand bushels of peaches a year. He set out three acres of pears, five



THRESHING

acres of apples, four acres of strawberries, and other fruits and vegetables. During a single year 550 bushels of potatoes were harvested for the school.

All the hay and grain were raised for fourteen mules and horses and fifty cows. From twelve to fifty students were employed each year, and no outside help was employed at any time. The garden produced the vegetables needed for the school, and the women were busy during the summer doing the canning. In 1931 the cannery put up 333 gallons of spinach, 150 gallons of beets, 75 gallons of sauerkraut, besides blackberries and green beans. One hundred gallons of peach butter, five tons of grapes put up in half gallon tins of juice, and 320 bushels of potatoes were set aside for the kitchen that year.

In 1920 Mr. C. H. Moyers gave the money to set out a peach orchard, and for some years it produced as many as 3,000 bushels of peaches.

A sprinkler system was installed in 1930 which made it possible to produce three crops for each section of the garden: lettuce, beets, carrots. One-eighth acre of the garden produced three tons of cabbage and 193 bushels of tomatoes. In 1932 the farm produced three acres of watermelons, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of sweet potatoes, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of tomatoes besides 3 tons of grapes and 500 bushels of potatoes.

In 1922 Mr. Ledford lost his right arm while working with the corn shredder, but the tenth day after the tragedy, he was back at his work and finished the harvesting of the fall crop. For eight years he continued as farm manager with the use of his left arm only.

In 1930, when a student working with him misunderstood instructions, Mr. Ledford lost his left arm, also in the shredder. Never a word of complaint was heard in the remaining three years he continued as farm manager without either arm. It is such a spirit of sacrifice that has built Southern Missionary College. He retired from active service for the college in 1934. He lives in the community and sets an outstanding example by making his home and its surroundings beautiful.

In 1938 the college owned 940 acres of land with 200 acres of it under cultivation. There was a herd of 70 Jersey cows.

Mr. H. J. Halverson was the farm manager from 1934 to 1940. Mr. John Pierson came to the college as farm manager in 1941. By 1949 the college had a dairy herd of 90 purebred Jersey and Holstein cows. Soon the dairy buildings were enlarged, shrubbery was planted, and white board fences took the place of barb wire to beautify the grounds around the dairy.

The College Press

The College Press has had three homes on the Collegedale campus. Mr. J. P. McGee started the press in one of the tenant houses above the quarry.



C. E. LEDFORD

Three papers were issued: **The Southern Union Worker**, **Field Tidings**, and **The Southern Junior College Bulletin**. When the College Press was moved



from its first home, the building became a residence for a time; later it burned.

The second home of the College Press was the new building erected by the conference workers "bee" and was located where the science building is now. In 1925 Mr. W. C. Starkey came to take charge of the printing and put it on a commercial basis. No outside help was employed, and it provided work for twenty-five to forty students. Automatic machines were unknown on the campus at this time, and all type was set by hand.





The Southern Publishing Association in Nashville had put in new equipment, and, as a result, gave several pieces that it had on hand to the College Press. Included in the gift were a Monotype typesetting machine, a No. 2 Miehle cylinder press, two job presses, a power cutter, a stitcher, and numerous pieces of minor equipment.

Because of limited space, printing classes were held in the basement of the administration building, and the press work was done in the new press building. Mr. Starkey continued as manager of the press until 1934.





In 1944 the hosiery mill was discontinued, and the building that had been built for it became the third home of the college press. During the seventeen years that it has been there, it has done commercial work and has provided employment for many students.

The second home of the press was turned into the "Press Apartments." This building was later removed from the campus when plans were made for building the science building.

In 1962 twenty-seven students were employed at the press.

The Basket Factory

To provide work for women to earn their expenses, Mr. Talge provided machinery and money for a building to start a basket factory. Mr. W. E. Bailey was the manager of this new industry. The sweet gum, black gum, and tupelo logs were shipped from Mississippi. The basket factory location is now the broom factory; however, the first operations in preparing the logs was done in the barn. A boiling vat for logs was installed. There were troughs for steaming the splints while an old tractor furnished the power. The mules hitched to the wagons hauled water from the creek, and the work of basket weaving was on its way. A large electrically operated machine in the barn took the huge logs and peeled them into long strips of veneer.

In the basket factory, the young women nimbly braided the baskets and shaped the handles, while in another section the young men fashioned banana hampers for the market. When a hundred dozen baskets were on hand, they turned their attention to market baskets.

As early as December 14, 1921, a car load of baskets was shipped from the college, and the following July two car loads stood on the tracks.

The basket industry seems to have thrived only a few years.



TRUCK MOVED BASKETS TO MARKET

The Service Station

The service station was built by the conference workers "bee" in 1919 at the time the barn was built. It was first used as a blacksmith shop by Mr. B. J. Fountain. But, as the college grew and cars multiplied on the campus, tanks were installed to dispense gasoline. Acetylene welding had replaced the work of the blacksmith, and the blacksmith shop became a service station.

Mr. Harmon Starr took care of the sale of gasoline for some time. For one summer a student, Joe Gardner took charge of it, and then Mr. C. A. Lang from the Carolina Conference followed him in 1949. One section of the building was used as a shoe repair shop operated by Mr. Barney Hagan. In recent years a barber shop in that room has filled a community need.





BARNEY LOOKS FOR TROUBLE

Mr. Lang was needed at the maintenance service, and since then Mr. Barney Hagan has given kindly, courteous service at the service station for the past eleven years. The station provides work for five students at the present time.

The Broomshop

A certain Mr. Schroeder in Kentucky wanted his son, Bill, to have a Christian education. But money was scarce, and the work he did best wasn't one of the industries at the new school at Collegedale. Thus, in addition to his personal luggage, Bill loaded into the wagon one of the old type broom presses, winders, and clippers — all operated by hand. The rest of the wagon he loaded with broom corn. His father assured Bill that if he





could make enough brooms to earn his expenses, there was no doubt but that the college would help him sell them. Doubtlessly, Bill never knew that he had bequeathed to the college one of its most productive industries.

The first broomshop operated by the college started in 1924 and was located where the Central Heating Plant now stands. When it was moved to the old laundry building, a motor was added to make the manufacturing of brooms easier and faster. The industry grew and expanded and was moved to its present location in 1930.

In this industry 45 or 50 students work all or part of their way each year. In 1960 students earned \$43,637.06 in the broom factory. Mr. Frank Fogg, the manager, gives these figures concerning the quantities of materials used in a year:

260 tons of broom corn
13 tons of broom wire
6,000 lbs. of twine
4 car loads of broom handles

"And how many brooms does that make?" you ask.

"Twenty-six thousand dozen brooms," comes the reply.

"What a lot of dirt would go before that many brooms!"

"Has any student made an outstanding record in piece work?" is the next question.

"Yes, Nat Halverson, working on piece work, made an outstanding record—300 dozen brooms in one week!"

Since the Kentucky lad made his first broom on this campus, 1,500 students have made brooms to put the "earn in learn."

The Puffery

Tucked away in the side of the hill that rises up behind the women's dormitory was a brown and white wooden building known as "The Puffery." There two young men operated the guns that shot puffed wheat every six

minutes. It was an industry established in 1938 to provide work for women and was under the direction of Mr. Ray Olmsted.

The women made cellophane wraps, filled them with wheat puffs, and sealed the sacks. Five women packaged 100 dozen sacks each day. There were five salesmen employed to sell "that tempting, crispy, tasty cereal known as Golden Grain Puffed Wheat."

Pecan Shelling

Two carloads of pecans were ordered from Texas to start a new industry. This industry was doomed from its beginning. Those in the pecan shelling business in the South received 10c per hour while the students were to receive 25c per hour in the new industry. The pecans were too small for the shelling machines, and the machines had to be discarded. The short duration of the new industry came to an end when it was discovered that the two carloads of pecans had spoiled.

The Hosiery Mill

In the basement of the normal building in 1931, the Bryan Hosiery Mill Company set up its equipment and employed sixty-eight workers. The student pay roll amounted to \$475 per week. This was a year-round industry and gave employment to a large number of women.

In 1934 the mill was employing more students and producing 425 dozen pairs of hose each week. Some operated the machines that knit the hose; others worked in the sewing department where the hose were looped and seamed while others mended the imperfect ones. The mill at Collegedale manufactured the hose, which were dyed and finished in Chattanooga.

In 1937 a modern brick building was erected to house this industry for which the company paid the college \$200 rent per month. This building is now the College Press.

In its later years on the campus the mill produced 47,000 dozen hose each year. In October, 1944, the Hosiery Mill made its last pair of hose.



"THE PUFFERY"



INSIDE THE HOSIERY MILL



MR. SWAIN'S WOODWORK SHOP WAS UNDER THE MEN'S DORMITORY IN 1928.



THE WOODWORK CLASS, 1925

WM. DRAPER, BUREN ALLEN, BILL HALL, PROF. R. F. GILMAN, IRA THOMPSON, HERMAN WOODALL, C. FOUNTAIN, ED. LARIMER, FRANK HUMPHRIES, NORMAN HICKMAN



THE CLASS IN WOODWORK BUILT A TEACHER'S COTTAGE EACH YEAR.

Wood Products

In 1931 a new industry was started on the main floor of the normal building, the manufacturing of wicker-ware ferneries, flower stands, lamp stands, foot stools, and sewing baskets, with Mr. E. E. Bacus in charge. Eight students assembled Gilman Deck Rockers that year at the rate of 100 chairs per day.

The following year the Wood Products had an order for 7,000 pieces of six different articles of furniture it was making. In 1933 a shop was



WOOD PRODUCTS

built with a basement to provide a storage place for dry lumber and a section for heavy furniture; on the main floor were assembly benches and a light finishing machine, while on the second floor was the paint shop.

Additional space and new machinery were added in 1939 at a cost of \$5,000. That year Wood Products was turning out ironing boards, step ladders, kitchen stools, lawn chairs, and venetian blinds, using a car load of lumber each month. The production amounted to \$20,000 per month.

Mr. T. R. Huxtable, a 1922 graduate of Southern Junior College, had taught manual training, and he was placed in charge of the Wood Products.

While he was teaching manual training, one of the annual projects of his class was to build one of the little red houses that lined the road near the tabernacle. These cottages were used as faculty homes for some years and later as houses for married students.

In 1940 Wood Products was turning out dressers, book racks, sewing tables, and cabinets. The following year several thousand pieces of unfinished furniture were manufactured under the direction of Mr. John Gepford. That year the building was enlarged with two additions. Forty-three students were employed in 1941. By 1951, over 125 students were earning their way in this industry.

Through the years churn dashers, butter molds, picture frames, stools, chairs, and bookcases were made.

The industry that had provided the earning for much learning at Southern Missionary College was completely destroyed by fire July 3, 1956. The insurance from this loss was invested in the building of the new bakery.

Book Bindery

There is no clank of machinery, dust, or smoke in such an industry as bookbinding. It was located in one corner of the elementary school building with Mr. Albert Hall in charge. This industry started in 1940.

During the time the book bindery was in operation, it did work for the University of Chattanooga and also bound books for the Medical Society. Its eye-catching motto read, "Bound to Please."



THE WOOD PRODUCTS IN FLAMES, 1956



THE COLLEGEDALE LAUNDRY

Laundry

The modern laundry building was built in 1947 as a commercial laundry. It serves two industrial plants, three hospitals, twenty-two motels, and four hotels in addition to work done for the college and the community. There are three trucks on the road, covering 80,000 miles each year. Thirty students are employed by the laundry.

Mr. Talge gave the first laundry equipment to the college. Some of the equipment that was purchased later was of antique vintage. For instance, one of the ironers that still puts 360 sheets through in an hour is 150 years old. The latest modern equipment purchased includes a water softener and new dryer.



THIRTY STUDENTS ARE EMPLOYED IN THE LAUNDRY.

Maintenance

From catching mice in Maude Jones Hall to repairing leaky faucets, the men from the maintenance department may be found working anywhere on the campus. Through the years, students have gained experience in being carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, electricians, painters, campus-face-lifters, or just handy fixers!

The maintenance department once occupied a space 32x80 feet in the basement of the men's dormitory. At that time there was a ramp on the south end of the building. Maintenance services were moved to the administration building where the Industrial Arts department is now located.

Later a small space in the basement of the College Store, with entrance from the back, was the maintenance department. Mr. George Pearman was superintendent, and Mr. C. A. Lang was in charge of electrical problems, plumbing, and building supplies. At a cost of \$600 the space under the store was enlarged to 4,200 square feet.



GEORGE PEARMAN

In 1950 the maintenance building was built. It included a metal work shop, a welding shop, and a woodworking shop. At that time twenty-five students were employed in this service organization.

In the years between 1953 and 1956 the maintenance service grew from fixing faucets to services including construction, buildings and grounds, central heat, cabinet work, central supply, central trucking, a hardware store, the fire department, and maintenance of the telephone lines and



MAINTENANCE

power lines. Mr. Pearman supervised all the building and construction on the campus.

The fire department, telephone service, and construction are no longer included in maintenance services, but transportation (care of the college bus) has been added. At the present time five students find employment in the maintenance department and seventeen in construction.



Vocational Day

The Vocational Day was another "denominational first," taking place on the Southern Missionary College campus in May, 1953, and May, 1954. Many visitors from Chattanooga came to the celebrations and attended the lectures and campus tours.

During the evening programs of the two annual events, prizes were awarded for adaptable suggestions submitted by student workers; certificates of award and merit were passed out to those who had worked 500 hours or more for the college. The grand prize was a full year's scholarship presented for the best suggestion made in one of the departments.

Students spent many hours preparing the unusual floats for the campus parades which represented fifteen industrial and service departments.

A New Approach To Student Work Opportunities

During the 1950's it became increasingly apparent that the need for additional buildings and equipment in both the instructional and industrial areas far exceeded the supply of funds available. Early in 1956 the College Board took action, looking with favor toward the establishment on or near the campus of industries operated privately by individuals sympathetic with the college's objectives. Such industries would employ students, allowing the college to direct its available funds toward much needed expansion of instructional facilities.



Sanborn Spring Factory

Previous to the Board's action, Mr. Robert H. Sanborn had started a spring company that employed a few students. After getting underway in 1954, he began to employ more students, one of his objectives being to help students through the college. Now the firm employs from 15 to 20 students each year; his total number of employees is 40.



Collegedale Cabinets, Inc.

Born in a department of the college, Collegedale Cabinets grew up in one room of the Department of Buildings and Grounds. Eventually, it expanded to constructing cabinets for new buildings on and off the campus. On July 1, 1955, the shop was set up as a separate department. Ten months later, in harmony with the philosophy above, Collegedale Cabinets was sold to a corporation owned by Charles Fleming, Jr. and William J. Hulsey. Mr. Hulsey took over the management when Mr. Fleming returned to his former position as business manager of the college in 1958. Collegedale Cabinets now employs 30 or more students.



McKee Baking Company

Mr. and Mrs. O. D. McKee took over King's Bakery, Inc., in Chattanooga in 1951. The business prospered and soon outgrew its building. In 1956 arrangements were made between the McKees and the college whereby a plant was built by the college on its property and leased to the McKees. The bakery now employs 100 or more students and/or students' wives.

CHAPTER XVI

LYNN WOOD HALL

When Professor Leo Thiel returned to Southern Junior College in 1922, dormitories for the students were nearing completion. They had served not only as homes for the students, but as classrooms, offices, a chapel, and library. Now the great need of Southern Junior College was an administration building.



ACADEMY AND JUNIOR COLLEGE CLASSES, 1921, GRADUATED IN THIS TENT.



THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND STUDENTS, 1924



SOUTHERN JUNIOR COLLEGE, 1924-1925

The General Conference Spring Council, April 8, 1923, voted \$25,000 toward the building. Without a doubt it would cost at least \$70,000, but with the assurance of \$25,000 in hand, the first shovel of earth was turned for the foundation.

When the new building was ready for the plaster, the student organization, the Sojuconians, put on a campaign to raise \$5,000 for a heating system. It was a tremendous undertaking for a student body with very little of this world's goods! Their one thought was to succeed in putting across the campaign—this was their school! No one in that student body will forget the joy that was felt when the campaign ended—a success.

During President Thiel's second term, the porch was put on the men's dormitory, the dairy barn was enlarged, the dairy building was erected, and the Normal Building, now the Academy Building, was built.

In 1925 Professor H. H. Hamilton came from Auburn Academy to be president of Southern Junior College. He is the only one of the presidents of this college who is a native son of Tennessee. He was born in Glass, Tennessee, in 1879. Professor Hamilton's ability to place himself in the experience of others endeared him to both faculty and students.

When President Hamilton came in the fall of 1925, the administration building wasn't quite finished but was put to use. The administrative offices were moved from the men's dormitory, providing some much needed dormitory space.

President Hamilton was called to Washington Missionary College in January, 1927, and Professor M. E. Cady came to fill out the year. Professor Cady had taught at Union College and at Battle Creek College. He had been president of three denominational colleges, and he spent his later years in writing and lecturing.

Professor Henry J. Klooster came to Southern Junior College in 1927 to be its president for more than ten years of outstanding growth and progress. It was during his term of service that the college became accredited as a junior college; the broom industry began; construction was completed on a building for elementary teacher training; the hosiery mill was put into operation; a post office, a refrigeration plant, a chair factory, and a puffery were added.



H. H. HAMILTON, 1925-1927



H. J. KLOOSTER, 1927-1937

Several major changes in the administration building have been made through the years. When the science building was erected, the space used by the chemistry laboratory at the south end of the main floor provided more office space. The physics laboratory moved out of the basement, making more classrooms available. The store and post office, housed in the basement, were eventually moved, and more classrooms were added.

In 1956 the chapel of the administration building was remodeled and enlarged. The Student Association put on a successful campaign to provide new seats.

The administration building is now called Lynn Wood Hall in remembrance of the deep spiritual mould Dr. Wood gave to Southern Junior College, the "School of His Planning."

CHAPTER XVII

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Eighteen miles to the nearest water main! Collegedale had no help in case of fire. Through the early days of the history of Southern Junior College, students were trained in fire drills, but fire-fighting equipment was scarce.

It was during the chapel hour in 1921 that the women interrupted the speaker with, "There is a fire above the quarry."

Sparks from a passing train had started the fire. At the time, no one was living in the house, but the Marshall family and later the Ledford family had lived in it. That morning it went on record as the first fire on the campus.

After the College Press was moved from the tenant house above the quarry, it was used as a dwelling for some time. It burned to the ground and was recorded as fire number two. At that time, there was little fire-fighting equipment in or near Collegedale.

The third fire was the "house by the side of the road," where Elder Field had lived. At the time it burned, it was being used as a store house.

Plans were made to build a 30,000-gallon reservoir on the ridge back of the women's dormitory in the school year of 1919-1920. The tank was to be built high on the ridge to give water pressure. The first plan was to build a cable to take the material up to the top of the ridge. The gravel for the tank was to be taken from the creek below and the two horses, "Ned" and "Fly," were informed that they were to cart gravel from the creek to the top of the ridge for the 30,000-gallon tank. The plan for the cable proved to be only a hope. "Ned" and "Fly" took their time to think about the trips from the creek up that steep incline.



"NED" AND "FLY"



THE FIRE DRILL

Some exceptionally fine farm wagons had been built at Graysville, and three of them were brought to the Southern Junior College campus. "Ned" and "Fly," assisted by the mules "Beck," "Maude," "Bell," and "Dick," hitched to the wagons, had much to do in the building of the tank. The engineers (doubtlessly slightly influenced by the horses and mules) decided to build the tank somewhat below the top of the ridge. Water from the spring was piped to the reservoir on the mountain side, a distance of 2,700 feet. The completed reservoir furnished a 75-pound water pressure at the mains near the buildings, making the risk of loss from fire much less.

Eventually this tank developed a serious leak, and a second tank was built on the hill back of the tabernacle in 1932. This reservoir holds 40,000 gallons and is connected with the sprinkler system. The first reservoir was replaced in 1936 and enlarged to a capacity of 90,000 gallons.

Mr. Paul Mouchon, the college engineer, organized a fire department in 1930. It was composed of a fire chief with two assistants in general command and five companies. There were two hose companies with five men assigned to each hose cart, two ladder companies, and one company in charge of fire extinguishers.

Soon the fire alarm sounded to give the new department a trial. Such a dashing about! The hoses were connected, and a huge stream of water was played on the women's dormitory where the fire was supposed to be. Although the school was equipped with sprinkler system, everyone felt more secure with the "hook and ladder groups."

Two or three small fires were put out by the sprinkler system, but no major fire called for attention for the next twelve years.

The Flag Pole

The first flagstaff from which Old Glory floated on the Southern Junior College campus was a seventy-five foot poplar pole cut out in the forest by students in 1920. They brought it to the shop, placed proper struts on it, and with due ceremony, raised it into place directly in front of the site for the main building.

After appropriate "Flag Day" chapel exercises and patriotic songs, the returned veterans of World War I carried Old Glory through the lines of students and hoisted it to its proper place—there to float over the campus.



THE RETURNED SOLDIERS CARRIED OLD GLORY THROUGH THE LINES OF STUDENTS.



RAISING THE FLAG



DEDICATION OF THE NEW FLAGPOLE, 1928

After many years of service, the original pole and flag were granted honorable discharge.

In the fall of 1928, while the United Fruit Line boat was in port in Mobile, Alabama, Mr. Peder Dahl Jansen, one of the long-time employees of that line, found in his mail a letter from his son John. The letter was postmarked Collegedale, Tennessee.

"Dear Dad: Could you . . . ?" Now what did John want! Mr. Jansen read on to the end of the letter. Well, perhaps he could.

John, a student at Southern Junior College, had started a campaign for a new flag pole for the college. Now all that was needed was a large, beautiful flag to wave in the breeze. Could Dad possibly donate one of those large American flags that had been used on a United Fruit Line boat between South America and Mobile, Alabama?

Peder Dahl Jansen selected a beautiful flag that had flown, not only on the United Fruit Company ships to South America, but had flown on ships that went to many other lands where he had sailed.

CHAPTER XVIII

EDUCATING LEADERS

The Collegedale Catchum Club (CCC) was a student club, organized April 1, 1919, with two goals in mind. The women's dormitory had been built by gift subscriptions, and to finish it \$3,500 more was needed. The CCC took this as their first project and wrote letters to prospective donors. The arrival of the mail was the event of the day. The project was a success.

The second goal of the club was to increase the enrollment of Southern Junior College. This goal was another letter-writing project and was also continued through personal contacts during the summer vacation.

The Sojuconians (Southern Junior College), organized in the school year of 1922-23 and continued for many years, was made up of the entire student body. Jere D. Smith was the first president. Their goal was 250 new students. The actual enrollment that fall was 228 new students.

Unfortunately, the only record of the organization is through news notes in the school papers, and consequently a complete, accurate record is not available.

President	Projects
1922-23 Jere D. Smith	250 New students
1923-24 B. A. Wood	A \$5,000 project, putting the heating system in the administration building
1924-25 John S. Murcheson	
1925-26 Carl Aiken	
1926-27 Clifford M. Bee	
1927-28 Millard C. Bradley	\$1,000 improvement of the campus
1928-29 S. Horton McLennan	
1929-30 LaVerne Smith	\$1,500 for a concert piano for the chapel
1930-31 Ottis Walker	Improvement of the dining room, steam tables, new floor, men's entrance \$1,500 for library books
1931-32 Clarence Murphy	Finishing the dining room
1932-33 Albert Hall	Sponsored the first Youth's Congress (See below)
1933-34 John Dudge	Furnishings for dormitories, linoleums for floors, treads for stairs, etc. \$712.75
1934-35 Menton Medford	Porch on the women's dormitory, chairs, book cases for women's rooms, and new chairs for the men's parlor
1936-37 Emery Brown	
1938-39 Evan Richards	
1939-40 James McCleod	
1941-42 Burgess Goodbrad	



THE FIRST UNION-WIDE YOUTH'S CONGRESS
EVER HELD IN NORTH AMERICA

The Sojuconian also built the sidewalk between the two dormitories.

The Sojuconians were responsible for the first unionwide Youth's Congress ever held in North America. It was held in the buildings and its tents pitched on the campus of Southern Junior College, May 22-25, 1933.

A total of one thousand young people came from the eight states comprising the Southern Union Conference.

Elder C. H. Watson, president of the General Conference, Elder L. Montgomery, Elder M. E. Kern, and Elder C. L. Bond came from the General Conference. Other guests were Miss Lora Clement, editor of the *Youth's Instructor*, Lizzie Gregg of the Home Study Institute, Elder W. H. Anderson of Africa, Dr. B. G. Wilkinson, and President H. H. Hamilton of Washington Missionary College.



SOUTHERN JUNIOR COLLEGE AND ACADEMY GRADUATES, 1930-1931



LADIES QUARTET, 1928

LOUISE STEPHENSON, VIRGINIA VEACH DORTCH, EDITH STEPHENSON COCHREN, HELEN WATTS BOYKIN, AND MALVINA ZACHARY, VIOLIN TEACHER.

Women's Dormitory Club

The Women's Club was organized in 1923, and for twenty years it was called Joshi Jotatsu Kai. This was a Japanese title meaning Ladies' Self-Improvement Society and was suggested by Mrs. F. W. Fields, the wife of the Bible instructor. Pastor and Mrs. Field were former missionaries to Japan.

The Joshi Jotatsu Kai Club made a careful study of the usages of good society and proved to be a means of bringing out the talents for leadership to be found among the dormitory women. Occasional social gatherings, marches, and entertainments made possible a helpful and wholesome association of the residents of both dormitories. For many years the girls had "Friendship Friends."

In 1943 the name of the club was changed to Dasowakita, an Indian word meaning "Loyal hearts banded together in friendship for a purpose." It retained this name for eighteen years.

The purposes of the club have been to instill the principles of kindness and courtesy; to be immune to all things crude, unrefined or uncouth; to broaden the mental outlook; and to give helpful hints along the lines of culture and right living, smoothing away the rough edges of character and leaving them as "a corner stone polished after the similitude of a palace."

In recent years the dormitory women have had as a project an interest in an orphanage. Each prayer band sponsors an orphan, and at Christmas time the club gives a party for the children. The club has also sponsored a girl at Spicer College in India. Miss Edna Stoneburner had served as dean of women for many years, and, when she went to India in mission service in 1959, the women's club shared in her mission service by sponsoring an Indian girl at Spicer College.

In 1961 the name of the club was changed to the Greek letters, Sigma Theta Chi, meaning Wisdom, Courage, Charm.

Men's Dormitory Club

In the early days of Southern Junior College the Better Men's Society was the first club organized in the men's dormitory. Club meetings were held each week and provided opportunity for developing leadership, for training in the social graces, for spiritual growth, and for entertainment.

In 1926 this club put on a campaign, soliciting funds from parents and friends for improving the dormitory parlor. The club also raised money for a refrigerator for the dormitory.

The club was re-organized in 1939 and named the Triangle Club. Its aim was to cultivate in its members the triangle of essentials of Christian manhood: the physical, mental, and spiritual powers. The club was to have hikes, pictures, and programs on an exchange basis with the women's club.

More recently the club took the Greek letters Upsilon Delta Phi as its name and restated its aims: to foster a spirit of co-operation and leadership; to promote an understanding of parliamentary practices; to organize its members into positive action toward the development of Adventist ideals in the college; and to provide recreational activities and social functions.

However, at a later date the club re-evaluated its purposes. Upsilon Delta Phi now endeavors to promote, through social activities, a spirit of Christian fellowship and co-operation based on true Adventist ideals.



MILLARD BRADLEY, LESLIE BUTTERFIELD, CHARLES BOYKIN, FRANK HUMPHRIES — A FAVORITE MALE QUARTET OF 1928



JUNIOR COLLEGE AND ACADEMY GRADUATES, 1932

Do you remember—

- that Dean Clark left a white card in the men's rooms if the room was in first-class order, a blue card if it was to some degree untidy, and a red card was left as a danger signal if the room was out of order?
- that the post office address of Southern Junior College was R.F.D., Ooltewah?
- that college students were required to take a class in spelling if their grade was below 90 percent in the entrance test in that important subject?
- the room fitted for hydrotherapy in the basement of the administration building? It was the same room that is still used for the health service, and one of the tables is still in use.
- the tragic death of the guest speaker, Elder W. F. Martin, the day of graduation, 1929?
- that the bulletin said, "Bring one wool dress and wool hose and warm underwear"?
- the 4,000 concrete blocks made from limestone on the school farm in 1929?
- that students were given \$40 for each five students (new recruits) they brought in September?
- that Mr. Swain and his boys built the Normal Building in 1929?

CHAPTER XIX

TO MAKE MAN WHOLE

The Health Service

Everyone was so busy doing his part to establish the school that perhaps there wasn't time for aches and pains. It was fortunate that there was no serious illness or epidemic that first year on the Collegedale campus, for the health service was not in existence. Students took care of each other in any emergency.

During the summer of 1917 Mrs. J. A. Tucker arrived to be the dean of women in the new, but unfinished, dormitory. Ruby Lea was her student assistant, and together they took care of the women when there was illness.

A serious need for a health service came with the 1918 school term. Two sisters arrived on the campus that fall with a slight illness, which at first seemed to be chicken-pox. Unfortunately, the malady turned out to be smallpox, and Dr. O. G. Hughes was called in to give vaccinations. Eight women contracted the disease, one at a time, and the Doll House was used for a "pest house."

President Wood assisted in moving the first patient into isolation, and he also contracted small pox. Mr. McGee, superintendent of the print shop, required all women working for him to move out of the dormitory. So some of the dormitory women took their quilts and went to live in a shack on the campus, but one of them, Cora Fox Woolsey, was so ill from the vaccination that she had to return to the dormitory.

Before the small pox was over, the Spanish influenza epidemic of 1918 arrived, and classes had to be discontinued to allow the few who were well to help Mrs. Tucker care for the many who were ill.

As more women became ill, they were put in a tent house. It was winter time, and the tent was heated and kept warm by a little wood stove. Later, while the tent was being fumigated with sulphur, it caught fire and burned down.

The wife of Professor H. A. Johnston was a nurse, but she was the first one to get the influenza; the dean of men was the next patient, so Mrs. Tucker took care of the fifty-five sick students. She worked night and day. Those able to help were passing fomentations from one patient to another, not suspecting that some had small pox and some influenza. Dr. Hughes came twice each day during the epidemic, and at times he despaired of the lives of some of the young people. That was a period of time which is still very real to Mrs. Tucker although forty-three years have passed.

The next tragic epidemic was the typhoid fever in 1923 which took the life of one of the women, Evelyn Abbott. This time the third floor of the women's dormitory was turned into a hospital, and many of the well students went home until the epidemic was over.

Later, in 1923, a young man brought measles to the school and within a few days eight men and eight women had contracted the affliction. C. A. Woolsey was the men's nurse. Food had to be carried so far that it was cold by the time he had transported it to the dormitory, so he reheated it on the



EDYTHE WILLIAMS, R.N., DIRECTOR OF THE HEALTH SERVICE, 1935

wood heater in his room. The women didn't fare as well, and some of them still recall that their diet seemed to consist of cold baked potatoes and olives. To isolate the patients during the epidemic of measles, wet sheets were hung over the door-ways so that no dust or scales from the measles could be air-borne. The record doesn't list the names of those responsible for keeping those sheets wet.

From 1925 to 1927 Mrs. A. N. Atteberry, R.N., taught hydrotherapy. The class met in the room now used for the Health Service, and one of the original treatment tables is still in use there.



THE HYDROTHERAPY CLASS, 1928



IN THE NEW MEDICAL CENTER

On this campus the Health Service has grown from the hot fomentation days of the influenza epidemic to a community Medical Center with a resident physician.

Walter Williams, R.N., was in charge of the Health Service from 1936-1944. Mrs. Edythe Williams, also an R.N., instructed the pre-nursing students. With the growing-up of the college into senior status, Mrs. Marcelle Ashlock, R.N., became the director of the Health Service, and Mrs. Louise Gish, R.N., was director of nursing education.

While Mildred Eadie Oakes, R.N., was director of the Health Service from 1946 to 1949, she made laboratory facilities available on the campus. This was a definite help to the doctors who came from a distance to the campus. Several acute surgical cases were practically diagnosed by way of telephone, and emergency surgery was done soon after the patient had been admitted to the hospital. A good immunization program was started through co-operation with the Public Health Service and has been continued through the Health Service.

For many years the college secured the services of doctors from off campus who came to the Health Service a half day each week. Dr. O. G. Hughes from Brainerd came for a number of years, then Dr. W. G. Shull of Chattanooga and Dr. E. M. Ryan from Ooltewah served.

In April, 1952, the Collegedale Clinic was opened. The school nurses were no longer expected to make house calls to the community, students, and faculty. Incorporated in the plan at that time was the building of a



COLLEGEDALE MEDICAL CENTER



MRS. KUHLMAN, R.N., DIRECTOR OF THE HEALTH SERVICE

Nurses Who Have Served

1919-1920	Mrs. H. A. Johnston
1925-1927	Mrs. A. N. Atteberry (Hydrotherapy)
1928	Gladys Andrews
1929-1930	Stella Beauchamp
1931	Mrs. D. R. Edwards
1932-1933	Dorothy McCuean
1934	Miriam Bruce
1935	Edyth Williams
1936	Mable Parish
1937-1943	W. E. Williams and Edyth Williams
1944-1945	Marcella Ashlock, Mrs. Louise Gish
1946-1949	Mildred Eadie Oakes
1950	Marcella Ashlock
1951	Dorothy Henri Dolglas
1951-	Marian Kuhlman
1951-1954	Helen Mizelle, Assistant
1951-1958	Edna Stoneburner, Pre-Nursing

Collegedale Clinic

1952	Dr. M. J. Anderson
1953-1955	Dr. James Van Blaricum
1955-1960	Dr. Keith Anderson
1960-	Dr. T. C. Swinyar



DR. T. C. SWINYAR



JUNIOR COLLEGE AND ACADEMY GRADUATES, 1934

twenty-bed unit, an operating room, a diet kitchen, and treatment rooms. Eventually a sanitarium was to be established. As the clinic service merged into the private offices of a doctor with a contract, the college decided on and set up a Blue Cross and Blue Shield plan. Thus medical and hospital facilities were available to all.

In September, 1960, the Health Service was moved back to the campus and into the same location in the administration building where it had served so many years. There is still a need for a small community hospital.

Today students coming to the Health Service may be assured of kindly Christian treatment. Each dormitory has a nurse's aide who works with the director of the Health Service, Dr. T. C. Swinyar, in charge of the Collegedale Medical Center, and Mrs. Marian Kuhlman, R.N., director of the Health Service, are dedicated to the professional mission of making man whole.

The Medical Cadet Corps

When America entered World War II, it was a serious time for Seventh-day Adventist young men. Those who were called into the military service of their country were expected and trained to take human life. Of course, military necessities paid little attention to religious obligations or the observance of a day of rest.

Because this denomination believes in fulfilling its obligation toward its country, the General Conference Committee, with conference and college presidents, assembled at the Fall Council in 1939 and gave serious study to ways in which Seventh-day Adventist boys could be of service.

It was during President John C. Thompson's administration that the Medical Cadet Corps was started. President Thompson has the distinction of having taken his elementary school work at the Southern Training School at Graysville, the precursor of the college of which he was one day to be president.

In October, the Board of Trustees of Southern Junior College was in session to consider the recommendations of the Fall Council. As a result, the Medical Cadet Corps at Southern Junior College was instituted. It was a short concentrated course. The program of training consisted of basic and disciplinary fundamentals of the army, first aid to wounded soldiers, de-



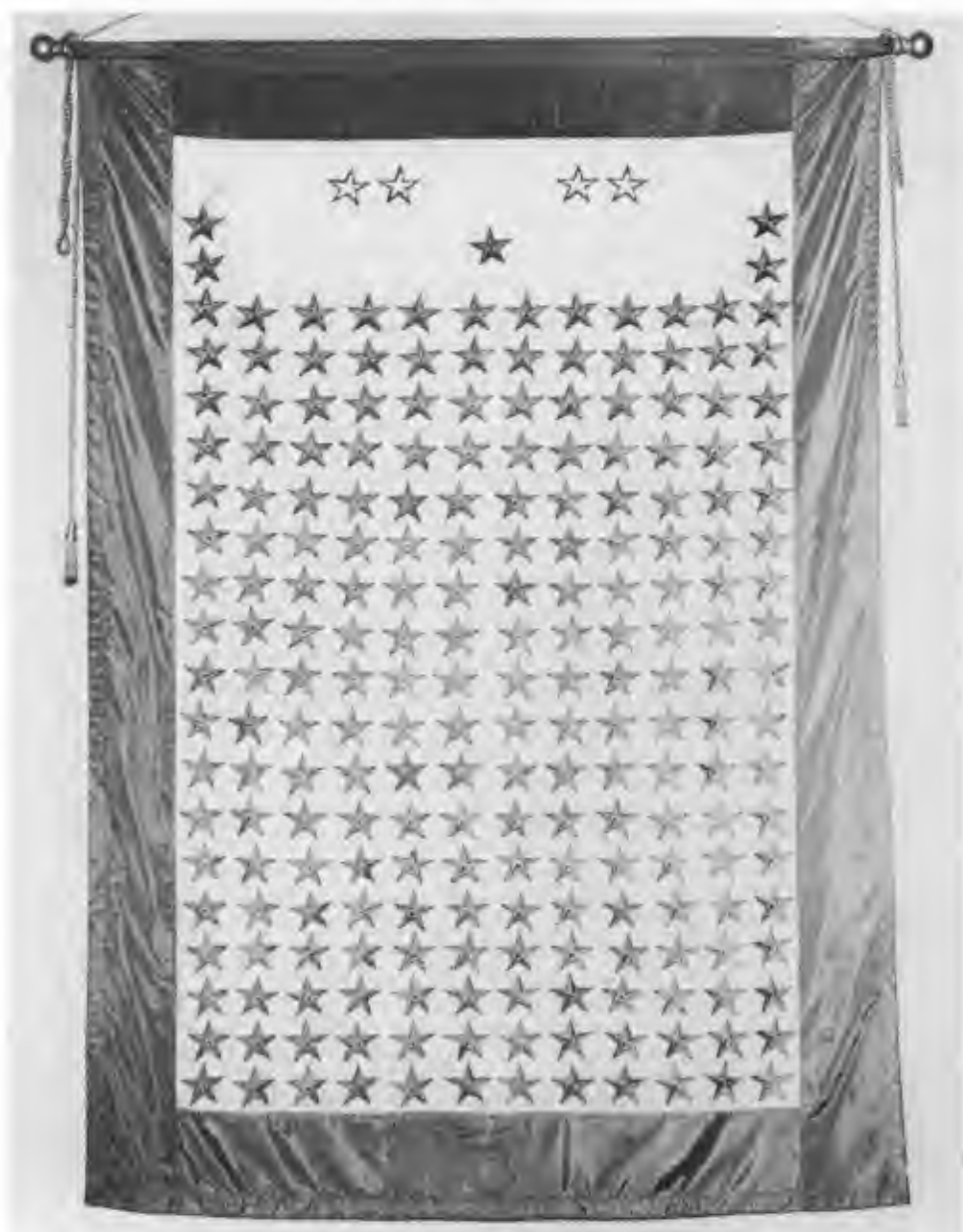
JOHN C. THOMPSON, 1937-1942

fense in case of attack, instruction in map reading, signal communications, and denominational principles of Seventh-day Adventists.

From 85 to 100 cadets enrolled each year for training. Major E. N. Dick, a pioneer of Medical Cadet Corps work and General Conference director of the work in the United States, visited Southern Junior College during this training period. Four hours of each day was spent in close order drill. Many Southern Junior College boys served their country in World War II as evidenced by the service flag which hung in the administration building hall.



THE MEDICAL CADET CORPS



THE SERVICE FLAG

Some of the boys gave their last full measure of devotion. There is only a partial record of those who sacrificed their lives, but tribute is paid to all of the Southern Junior College students who made the supreme sacrifice. The greatest names in history are those who gave their lives that others might live.

John Bugbee died following an operation.

Glenn I. Dickerson was killed in a plane crash nearing California.

Evan Hughes was missing in action in the South Pacific.

Thomas Hackleman was killed in a plane crash in Karachi, India.

James Hines was killed in a plane crash in the South Pacific.

Tim Maxwell (a former elementary school student) was killed in France after the war ended in 1945.

Franklin Ray was killed (place unknown)

James Whisenant was killed in Belgium during the German counter-offensive.

Uncle Sam's Post Office

For many years the postal address for Southern Junior College was Ooltewah. The mail was delivered five days each week by the rural carrier. On Sunday George Fuller went over White Oak Ridge by mule back and brought the week-end mail.

When the brown duplex was built for the business office and store, the school mail was given out there. Later the store and letter boxes were moved into the basement of the administration building.

In 1929 Collegedale was granted its own post office, and Mr. C. A. Rottmiller was appointed the first postmaster. A month later Mr. George N. Fuller became the postmaster and has held that office through the years with the exception of 1932-1936 when Mr. Walter Clark was the postmaster during Mr. Fuller's absence from the campus. The post office was moved to its own building in 1947.

The students who have attended this college since 1936 remember Mr. Fuller as the kindly postmaster. The friends at Standifer Gap remember him as their church elder for the last twenty-seven years. His friends at Apison think of him as the man who brought the Advent message to them. But the students of 1918 remember George N. Fuller as a classmate who rode muleback to Ooltewah each Sunday to bring the mail bag.

Those who were building the school in 1918 soon learned that this young man was filled with many abilities. He was first assigned the job of currying Dick, the mule. Dick left no question as to whether he approved of the beauty treatment or not. The student assigned to curry or harness Dick was due some surprises.

George was asked to fix the gas engine that was so urgently needed to fill the silos—and he fixed it. He superintended the cutting of fire-wood that winter for fifty-eight stoves; he worked in the print shop; he did the wiring for the first telephone system; he was in charge of the cannery where students took care of the products Mr. Ledford raised on the farm. When anything on the campus needed fixing, George did it.

After graduation Mr. Fuller was at various times bookkeeper, cashier, and assistant manager of the college. Few there are who know that he planned the system of denominational insurance which was eventually adopted and is now used by the General Conference.



MR. FULLER IS A LONG-TIME RESIDENT OF COLLEGEDALE

In 1936 Mr. Fuller became the postmaster for Uncle Sam, and for twenty-six years he has sent and delivered the students' letters in Colledale.

The genuineness of his Christian experience has been demonstrated in his giving of free board and room to nearly thirty students, thus helping to make it possible for each to get a Christian education.



JUNIOR COLLEGE GRADUATES, 1935



THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, 1939

The College Store

The college store began in the brown duplex, the first building erected on the campus in 1916-1917. It was later moved to the basement of the administration building and remained there until 1940 when it was moved into a building of its own. The store was departmentalized in 1951. A number of students are employed by the store.



MR. H. A. WOODWARD MANAGES THE STORE



SMC MERCANTILE

Do you remember—

- that the MCC training was continued on this campus for several years after the war ended in 1945?
- that Pastor Beckner was chaplain of the MCC?
- that some of the boys were not sure which was left and which was right?
- that often the command was given, "Right! Face!" and some students would turn left?
- Captain D. C. Bush, the retired U.S. Army captain, and the valuable instruction he gave in the basic factors of military life?
- that in 1944 there were 104 Southern Junior College boys in the service of their country?
- the octagonal fountain, five feet across, constructed in the center of the dining room in 1942?
- when the matron charged 10c when students came late for meals? The result? Everyone wanted to be first in line!
- that Dr. Webb, a loyal friend of the school, and one who helped locate this property, died June 15, 1933?
- that in 1937 Elton King suffered a serious accident in a Chattanooga print shop?
- that the retaining wall was put in by the Normal Building in 1938? It added much to the appearance of the campus.
- that a calf disappeared on Reservoir Hill, and are you one of the few that know what happened to it?
- the passing of the old white bench by the women's dormitory in 1938? Its passing was a symbol of progress.
- that when the hosiery mill moved out of the Normal Building, all there was left was a quantity of grease to be cleaned up?
- that money to rebuild the porch on the men's dormitory was raised by the Sojuconians?
- those Wonder-rest chairs made at SJC in 1935?
- the chapel exercises, Nov. 15, 1933, when the hundredth anniversary of the falling of the stars was observed?
- that the railroad built a switch to the wood shop in 1933?
- good English Week when each student wore a tag which had to be surrendered to one who challenged the correctness of his English? Robbin Simmons and Irma Story collected the largest number of tags.
- the first sale of College brooms in 1931? Fifty-nine dozen brooms were sold that week.
- that in 1934-35, 131 students earned their entire way through school? The college supplied \$97,000 of work to students that year.
- the faculty meetings at that time were concerned with discipline problems? A government committee hadn't been set up.
- that in 1934 the wooden floors of the porches in the women's dormitory had to be replaced?
- that in 1932 at Macon, Georgia, the two union conferences were organized into one, known as the Southern Union Conference?

CHAPTER XX

THE STUDENTS LEARN TO SHARE

This college had Elder D. E. Rebok on its faculty as president in 1942-1943 and as dean in 1956-1957. His administration was characterized by both spiritual leadership and material growth.

At the commencement exercises of 1943, President Rebok handed to Prof. Kenneth A. Wright the keys to the office of the president of Southern Junior College. Professor Wright was president of both Southern Junior College and of Southern Missionary College. During President Wright's administration, the junior college grew to senior status, and in 1950 was fully accredited. Many building projects were undertaken by the college during these years, in addition to the normal growth attendant on change to senior college status. He guided the college through twelve years of adaptation, development, and progress. His greatest strength lay in the spiritual force he brought to his work. He knew how to build around himself a loyal, devoted faculty, each of whom contributed to the growth and success of the college.

President Wright came to the college during World War II when the United States was in a desperate fight to maintain the freedom for



K. A. WRIGHT, 1943-1958



D. E. REBOK, 1942-1943



THE PRESIDENT'S HOME

which its forefathers had fought. Men of college age were in the armed services, and student enrollment had dropped.

The students, mostly women, were drafted into every industry which the college operated at that time. Student participation and recreation were indeed at a low ebb. The school paper was being edited only often enough to preserve the mailing permit, and the yearbook was only a fair-sized magazine.

When the Armistice was a reality, and World War II came to an end, the students returned to what had now become Southern Missionary College. The veterans came with wives and families, and the enrollment exceeded five hundred. The need for immediate changes was apparent; changes were made, but not quickly enough to satisfy some of the restless veterans. These young men were accustomed to action, and action seemed to be one of their basic needs.

Student organizations, legitimate and otherwise, suddenly sprouted everywhere in every direction. President Wright encouraged any organization which could and would become officially approved. Seemingly overnight, a trailer camp, a student store, and the **Southern Accent** came into being. Many projects and organizations were born prematurely, but they were born and living, nevertheless.

Some of the ambitious veterans banded together and published an unofficial news sheet, aimed mostly at the administration and faculty of the college. A veterans' club, a wives' club, and other organizations came into existence without proper organization and without faculty approval. The administration of the college saw the need for a Student Association and some method of bringing the organizations together.

President Wright had a background of experience in student organizations, and just at the time the need for such an organization on the

Southern Missionary College campus became apparent, Dr. Ambrose Suhrie came to Collegedale as educational consultant for the college. He had spent many years organizing students in teachers' colleges. Probably no better help could have been found to meet the current campus need.

Dr. Ambrose A. Suhrie

Dr. Suhrie's contribution to the development of the college embraced all phases of the institution and invigorated every student and every teacher with it. Two distinct features of Southern Missionary College testify today to his constructive influence: the democratic system of a faculty-wide participation in college policy-making by which each member of the staff shares in the development of the college as a whole, and the system of student-leadership training through the various units of the Student Association.

"Dr. Suhrie was a truly great man, of a greatness that towers over the common like a peak beckoning on the struggling wanderer, giving him new courage. Such was his way through life; a master among the strong, a fearless defender among the weak. His country, his profession, his church all honored him."

The first semblance of a student co-operative government organization was the Student Personnel Committee of 1946-1947. Although the committee did not have many duties, it helped lay the groundwork for the Student Senate.

The Student Senate, as organized by Dr. Suhrie, was accepted by the majority of students, faculty, and board members. The framework of the organization is much the same today as it was when first organized, although some additional area provisions have been created to meet certain specific



DR. AMBROSE A. SUHRIE



THE STUDENT SENATE, 1949-1950

needs. As it is today, the Student Senate was the central governing body of the association.

The Student Senate

Lawrence Scales acted as the Senate's first president; Dr. Suhrie served as the sponsor of the Senate for the first two years. Of Dr. Suhrie's leadership, Mr. Scales says, "Dr. Ambrose Suhrie radiated confidence in young people, inspired them to intellectual attainments, and pointed them to potential paths of student leadership."

The Student Association Constitution was formulated in 1950 under the presidency of Joe Lambeth and with the active participation of Fred Veltman, Bill Dysinger, and Raymond Woolsey, the three members of the committee on the constitution:

1. All student organizations were chartered by the Student Association and served as sub-divisions of the general association.
2. The student periodicals were under the general supervision of the Student Association, and their budgets were formulated by the Student Senate and voted by the association as a whole.
3. The various standing committees of the Student Association, each reporting to the Student Senate, corresponded to and co-operated with the standing faculty committees.
4. The Student Association fees, including the subscription fees, were collected by the college and made available for the use of the association treasurer.

The Student Association engages in great enterprises. One is College Days, the annual event each spring, when three or four hundred high-school and academy seniors are housed, informed, inspired, and entertained. The planning and the administration of these events are done by the Student Association.

The main objectives of the Student Association are to foster a spirit of co-operation among the students and faculty, provide well-organized channels for such co-operation, facilitate development of student activities and leadership, and publish the student periodicals: **The Southern Accent**, **Southern Memories**, the **Campus Accent**, and the **Joker**.

The Student Senate investigates, crystallizes, and represents student opinion concerning college affairs. The Senate regulates and coordinates student activities. It sponsors the different student committees and forums, organizes the all-college picnic, the annual "College Days," and may make helpful suggestions to the faculty concerning college problems.

The Southern Missionary College Student Association, under the presidency of Joe Lambeth in 1950, took the initiative in organizing an annual Intercollegiate Workshop for Student Associations for the Seventh-day Adventist Colleges in Eastern North America. Six colleges responded with gratifying results from exchanges of ideas. The success of these workshops was limited until recently when an Inter-College Secretariate was inaugurated.



THE FIRST INTERCOLLEGIATE WORKSHOP

Leif Kr. Tobiassen

Professor Tobiassen brought to Southern Missionary College the international flavor it needed. He provoked students to greater heights of scholarship and achievement. While serving as coordinator of the Student Association, he guided the first Inter-Collegiate Workshop for Seventh-day Adventist Colleges. He made a worthwhile contribution to the academic and cultural growth of the college.

The student organization is dedicated to the task of educating leaders. President Wright once said, "The few minutes between the time a college graduate receives his degree and the time, later in the day, when he assumes his conference assignment, is not time enough to train him for responsibility. He must be trained as a student, and there is no better way than the experience of Student Association leadership as it is set up on the Southern Missionary College campus."



LEIF KR. TOBIASSEN



THE STUDENT SENATE, 1961-1962



SENIOR CLASS OF 1953



THE STUDENT LOUNGE, A STUDENT ASSOCIATION PROJECT



SOUTHERN MISSIONARY COLLEGE CAMPUS IN 1957



THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, 1958

CHAPTER XXI

THE TABERNACLE

The Georgia-Cumberland Conference erected a tabernacle on the Southern Junior College campus in 1934 to be used for the camp-meeting services. Mr. B. F. Wrenn supervised the building, and the work was done by conference workers. The original building cost \$6,500.

Since camp meetings were held in the summer or early fall, there was no provision made for heating the building. Wooden shutters filled the need for windows, keeping out the rain and much of the light. The light for evening meetings was provided by electric light bulbs suspended on cords from the ceiling. Sawdust substituted for a floor.

The college arranged with the conference to use the tabernacle for a gymnasium in exchange for dormitory rooms during the camp-meeting season. The gym classes and the camp-meeting guests rejoiced; as for the absence of heat during the winter months, the gym students endured the cold!

In 1945 a small room was built onto the back of the tabernacle in the space where the musicians' room is now located, and in this outside room a hot-air heating system was installed. Large pipes on the ceiling of the tabernacle conducted the heat into the building.

The college and community church membership had outgrown the capacity of the Lynn Wood Hall Chapel, and in September, 1946, the first



THE TABERNACLE BUILT IN 1934. NOTE THE WOODEN SHUTTERS IN PLACE OF WINDOWS; THE BUILDING WAS TWO-THIRDS ITS PRESENT LENGTH, AND THERE WAS NO VERANDA.



ELDER HORACE R. BECKNER
FIRST PASTOR OF THE COLLEGEDALE
CHURCH, 1947-1960



ELDER E. A. CRANE
ASSOCIATE PASTOR

church service was held in the Georgia-Cumberland camp-meeting tabernacle. On Friday the hymn books were gathered in the chapel and transported to the tabernacle and returned on Sunday.

It was felt that organ music would give a deeper sense of worship in the bare hall, so organ music was brought to the tabernacle by remote control. From the tabernacle Howard Harter directed the organist in the administration building chapel by telephone: "Ready, begin." "A little slower please." "They are singing the last verse now." When the public address system was perfected, the organist could hear Professor Dortch leading the singing. The system worked very well and continued until 1950 when a concert electronic organ was purchased for the tabernacle.

From the time that the Collegedale Church was organized in 1917, the president of the college and the chairman of the Religion Division had been the elders of the church. In 1947 Elder Horace R. Beckner became the first regular pastor. He served from June, 1947, until February, 1960. The Collegedale district from 1947 to 1950 included Cleveland, Athens, Standifer Gap, and Collegedale.

Conference workers came in 1949 and joined Elder Beckner, Mr. A. Waterman, and local church members in enlarging the tabernacle. It was made one-third larger, and at the same time the basement was built.

Mr. George Pearman, who was in charge of college maintenance, made the beautiful communion table to match the new pulpit and chairs that had been provided by the Georgia-Cumberland Conference. The table runner and chancel rail cover were donated by Elder and Mrs. J. S. James and made by hand by the pastor's wife, Mrs. Beckner. The Dorcas ladies



ELDER ROY B. THURMON
PASTOR, 1960-



ELDER LEWIS WYNN
ASSOCIATE PASTOR



ELDER HOYT HENDERSHOT
ASSOCIATE PASTOR



ELDER ROBERT LARSEN
ASSOCIATE PASTOR



THE TABERNACLE AUDITORIUM SEATED APPROXIMATELY 1200 PERSONS.



THE TABERNACLE WAS LENGTHENED ONE-THIRD; WINDOWS TOOK THE PLACE OF SHUTTERS, AND THE NEW PORCH ADDED MUCH TO THE APPEARANCE OF THE TABERNACLE-AUDITORIUM.

made the monks' cloth draw drapes for the platform and presented them to the church.

Plans for A House of Worship

Included in the expansion plan for Southern Missionary College is a house of worship. In 1961 pledges in the amount of \$240,000 were made for building the sanctuary to accommodate 2,000 people. These pledges cover a three-year period. For the sanctuary alone the estimated budget is \$400,000.

In 1962, the Selmon T. Franklin architects in Chattanooga were employed to make the plans for a sanctuary to seat 2,000 persons. It is the plan of the church and the administration to start building in the spring or fall of 1964.

Tabernacle Events*

- 1946 Chattanooga Blowpipe Company put in a heating system at a cost of \$3,000.
- 1947 Pastor Beckner introduced the 2 percent plan for church expense.
- 1948 New communion service equipment was purchased. Until that time, 11 kinds of towels and 14 types of basins had been used in the communion service.
- 1949 Central heat was connected with the tabernacle.
- 1950 Windows replaced the shutters; neon lights were installed. A new public address system was purchased. At the church service, Armistice Day, the Veterans Club, in uniform, presented the beautiful American flag to the church. Elder Spalding read his poem, "The Furnace." The color guard and MCC were in uniform.

*See page 133 for "Fire in the Tabernacle."

- 1952 Hardwood flooring was laid. The college raised half the cost, and the congregation raised half. Pine paneling covered the walls.
- 1954 Dr. Suhrie, Pastor Beckner, and laymen planted the dogwood trees. Cement walks were built from the front and side doors to the back of the tabernacle. The platform was enlarged.
- 1956 The porch was added to the front of the building; the congregation paid for new metal chairs.
- 1959 A new piano was purchased.
- 1960 The Collegedale Church completed building the Arthur W. Spalding Elementary School.
- 1961 A pastor's study was built at the end of the porch.

Pastor Beckner went into conference work in February, 1960, as director of institutional development. Elder Roy Thurmon came to be the second pastor of the Collegedale Church.

CHAPTER XXII

NEEDED: A FIRE TRUCK!

It was on a Friday evening in 1942 when the students were ready for vesper service that the fire whistle sounded. Fire had started in the dry kiln in the College Industries. The boys gathered forty or fifty fire extinguishers, and the girls brought buckets. The fire spread rapidly. The fire truck arrived from a near-by town, but soon its supply of water was low. The girls formed two lines from the creek to the truck to get a bucket brigade in action. The boys used the fire extinguishers, and the main building with much of the lumber was saved.

In 1945 a small fire was accidentally started at the pre-school building when Mr. A. C. Williams was destroying a wasp nest on the porch. Since the building was off campus on the Apison Pike, the only fire-fighting equipment was a leaky hose, some buckets, and a one-inch pipe of water. It was quickly extinguished.

The campus water system was connected with city water about 1947.

Fire in the Tabernacle

The next fire was on January 24, 1948, one of those rare occasions when the ground was white with snow. The superintendent was at the desk to announce that the Sabbath School classes would separate for study when



THE FIRE TRUCK

Elder Beckner stepped to the desk and quietly announced that there was a fire in the furnace room of the tabernacle.

"Will each one take his chair and leave quietly and in order from the tabernacle?" the pastor asked. A group of men came to the front and carried out the piano; others carried out the public address system. There was no panic; everyone left the building in order, each carrying his chair.

Fire extinguishers were put to work. The conflagration was confined to the boiler room. Thirty minutes after the fire started, it was out, and the congregation went home to change clothes and warm wet feet. The damage was about \$3,000.

Tri-Community Fire Department

In 1952 the Junior Chamber of Commerce in Collegedale appointed a fire prevention committee headed by Mr. Robert Sanborn. Mr. Sanborn donated a Ford oil truck for the project. The truck was given a coat of red paint and was converted into a water tanker, fitted with a pump and a rack for hose. A new Chevrolet truck was purchased in December, 1954, by public subscription. Just inside the campus a fire station is now nearing completion, erected by donated labor, mainly by the volunteers of the fire department.

A \$256,000 Fire!

A rapidly spreading fire that started in a spray booth destroyed the furniture factory operated by Southern Missionary College on July 3, 1956. The fire started from a spark caused by a short circuit in the wires of a lighting fixture in a booth in the finishing room where a young man was spraying furniture. The flames spread so rapidly that fire extinguishers were unable to control the blaze.

The Tri-Community Fire Department, which is the volunteer fire department on the campus, and the East Brainerd Fire department fought the blaze, which spread so fast that their combined efforts had no effect. The entire building was in flames in less than a quarter of an hour. Explosions caused by barrels of stain, varnish, and lacquer aided the flames. None of the fifty-seven employees was injured.

The property loss amounted to \$256,000. The plant was partially covered by insurance. The insurance was used in building a bakery, now occupied by the McKee Baking Co., and operated by an alumnus of Southern Junior College, O. D. McKee, '28.

CHAPTER XXIII

HERE IS ASSEMBLED KNOWLEDGE

The A. G. Daniells Memorial Library

President Thiel's office for the first months at Southern Junior College was somewhat of a "mess." For a while it was crowded into the Doll House, but eventually a small room in the Commissary was called the president's office. The reason for the unkempt condition of this important office had to do with the college library.

The library from Southern Training School had arrived at Collegedale in boxes. At that time there was no room in which the library books could be arranged on shelves, but the books were needed for classwork. Someone must be in charge of the book collection, and, since the president was also the English teacher, the one thousand books were stacked on the floor around his desk. Each time a book was needed, chaos was evident. Everyone was busy, and some things had to take precedence over others. Finding the president's desk, at times, and stepping over a thousand books were some of the problems of the first weeks at Southern Junior College. Eventually the books were stacked in a room across from the president's office, and Miss Hibben became the first student custodian.

When the women's dormitory was nearing completion, the president's office was moved to the first floor of the new building, and things began taking on a delightful semblance of order. Later, when the first floor of the new dormitory for men became the "office building," the library made its home there. When the administration building was completed, the library and reading room were located at the north end of the second floor.

Through these years and until 1940 the librarian was always a teacher with other duties. During the summers of 1928 and 1931 work was done on classifying the library.

The Library and Reading Room in the Administration Building

Miss Elizabeth Ann Tollman, the English teacher in 1933 and 1934, reorganized the library and put it on the sound basis on which its future growth was built. She standardized and catalogued the library. Miss Tollman is due credit for putting the library in order.

Professor Stanley Brown came to Southern Junior College in 1935 to teach English and to be the librarian. At that time the library consisted of 5,139 books. These included a thousand books in the elementary school section. The college library transferred 1,200 books to the elementary school in 1945.

A step toward accreditation of the college required a full-time librarian and a building for the library. In a short time the ground was broken for the new library building.

Elder Carlyle B. Haynes gave the address at the dedication of the library May 4, 1947. His subject was, "The Library—the Inmost Heart of College Life." During the service a picture of Elder A. G. Daniells was unveiled.



THE LIBRARY AND READING ROOM IN THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

The assistant librarian, Mrs. Myrtle Watrous, came in 1949 and since that date has catalogued more than 16,000 books. In visual aids she has built up an important film service and promoted the acquisition of audio-visual materials, including microfilm and microcard readers. She teaches Library Science, making an important contribution in training the student staff.



STANLEY BROWN
LIBRARIAN



MRS. MYRTLE WATROUS
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

The present expansion plans include an addition to the library stack rooms.

The A. G. Daniells Library is the chart room of Southern Missionary College. Its files list over 35,000 books.



A SECTION OF THE REFERENCE ROOM IN THE A. G.
DANIELLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY



THE A. G. DANIELLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

CHAPTER XXIV

THE COLLEGE CREW

Making Southern Junior College a stronger institution and eventually an accredited senior college was a long-range plan. All tremendous achievements are dreams before they are realities, and someone has looked beyond the horizon to larger things. When Southern Junior College cast off its cocoon to become Southern Missionary College, no one was more



DR. DANIEL WALTHER
1942-1947



LINTON SEVRENS
1947-1948

pleased or helpful than Dr. Daniel Walther. His wide teaching, administrative and cultural background, and experience were of inestimable value to the college. At first his extra duties were that of vice president, then vice president-dean. He was called to the General Conference Seminary, and Dean L. G. Sevrens took his place.

The Spring Council of the General Conference in 1944 approved the request of the Southern Union Conference to raise the status of Southern Junior College to that of a sixteen-grade institution.

In its academic growth, Dean L. G. Sevrens made a contribution as the school lifted itself from the thinking of a junior college to that of a senior college.

The expansion program outlined by the board called for an expenditure of approximately \$300,000 to be spent largely for new buildings and equipment. A library (the A. G. Daniells Memorial), a science building (Earl Hackman Hall), a music building (Harold Miller Hall), a general store, and post office were built.

When the name of the college was changed, Elder Hackman announced that the new name for the college was "a grand name, a descriptive symbol of an institution dedicated to the training of workers for God—Southern Missionary College—a missionary, one sent forth to preach the



LEO THIEL, FIRST PRESIDENT OF SOUTHERN JUNIOR COLLEGE, AND KENNETH A. WRIGHT, FIRST PRESIDENT OF SOUTHERN MISSIONARY COLLEGE.



THE FIRST SENIOR CLASS



FOUNDER'S DAY, OCTOBER 18, 1956



ENLARGING THE WOMEN'S DORMITORY



MAUDE JONES HALL AFTER IT WAS ENLARGED

gospel, the first duty of every Christian. Many will go to foreign lands, but all may be missionaries in whatever calling they pursue." In May, 1946, a class of six participated in the first senior college graduation.

The Dream of Accreditation as a Senior College

The next dream to be realized was accreditation. One of the greatest contributions in the academic area of Southern Missionary College was made by Dr. Ambrose Suhrie. The insight that he gave to President Wright, the great help to the young faculty members in guiding their thinking in committees, the faculty meetings that he organized—all these were stimuli toward professional improvement and growth.

The discussions in faculty meetings during the years of preparation for accreditation were enriching to the whole staff and helped its members to incline their thinking toward what one would expect in the faculty of a senior college.

Dr. F. O. Rittenhouse had been through the experience of college accreditation at Washington Missionary College and knew the methods, procedures, and nomenclature. He came to Southern Missionary College for "such a time as this"—the years of preparation for accrediting as a senior college with the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Dr. Rittenhouse was an able and tireless worker who added stature and standards to the academic faculty as its dean.



DR. F. O. RITTENHOUSE
1948-1952



THE SENIOR CLASS OF 1949

When President Wright came to Southern Junior College, there was one faculty member with a Ph.D. degree. Looking ahead toward accreditation, when at least eight such degrees must head the divisions, it was his conviction that this college should develop its own faculty rather than to lure those with the needed degrees from other colleges. In this way, a relatively large number of instructors were given opportunity for study and research. President Wright had the ability to select and attract some of the strongest and most experienced educators in the denomination: Floyd O. Rittenhouse, Leif Kr. Tobiassen, Lewis N. Holm, Fred B. Jensen, Richard Hammill, Charles Wittschiede, and others.

Southern Missionary College grew rapidly, and those who dreamed were to see, in a short time, their dream of accreditation a reality.

Before sharing that moment with them, follow the growth of the divisions from "required" courses to majors worthy of accreditation.

Applied Arts

The most experienced cook on the Southern Junior College campus was the matron, and, since the faculty was limited, the matron taught the cooking class in the kitchen of the Yellow House. In 1923-24 Mrs. George Fuller taught sewing; Miss Rose Watt, the voice teacher in 1926-27, taught Domestic Science; the following year Mrs. Nina Atteberry taught a sewing class in the administration building; in 1929 Mrs. L. P. West taught a class in Foods and Nutrition, and thus the Home Economics department grew with the college.



STANDING ON THE STEPS OF HACKMAN HALL ARE THE MEMBERS OF THE FIRST AND ONLY MID-YEAR GRADUATING CLASS IN SOUTHERN MISSIONARY COLLEGE HISTORY. (1952)



MRS. A. N. ATTEBERRY TAUGHT SEWING



THE HOME ECONOMICS CLASS OF 1927



DR. OLA GANT TAUGHT HOME ECONOMICS IN THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

The very modern Home Economics department now occupies a portion of the new cafeteria building and offers a major in Foods and Nutrition.



A CORNER OF THE HOME ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT IN 1962



E. R. SWAIN TAUGHT WOODWORKING

Industrial Arts

Mr. Thomas Huxtable, an alumnus of 1922, taught wood-working classes for several years. Mr. E. R. Swain, who taught woodworking classes in the basement of the men's dormitory, is still employed on the campus. Mr. Drew Turlington, '51, now teaches industrial education classes which give vocational credit up to a minor.

Business Administration

The first class offered in this department was in 1922 when Miss Ruby Lea taught stenography. For many years Miss Theresa Brickman and her associates were responsible for an excellent secretarial department. Dr. L. N. Holm, who headed the Business Administration department and Mr. Ralph Davidson, a certified public accountant, added strength as the department grew to its present status of three majors in Business Administration.

Education and Health

When Professor Colcord opened the classrooms above the Klouse grocery store in Graysville in 1892, free public schools were unknown, and well-trained teachers were scarce. The earliest record of the school at Graysville indicates that a few of the students were given instruction in teaching and went out as teachers.

In later years a Normal Training course was an important part of the program at the Southern Training School at Graysville.

A teacher training program was a part of the curriculum at Southern Junior College from its beginning. In 1928 the Normal Building was erected as a demonstration school. Mrs. Marshall was the first instructor in Elementary Education in 1916-1918. Those who have headed this department since 1918 are: Mrs. J. A. Tucker, Mrs. Mabel Behrens, Miss Margaret Mickel, Miss Myrtle Maxwell, Mr. D. C. Ludington, Mrs. Grace Evans Green, Mrs. Olivia Dean, and Dr. K. M. Kennedy.

Mrs. Green organized the first Future Teachers Club in 1939.



THERESA BRICKMAN



DR. K. M. KENNEDY, CHAIRMAN
DIVISION OF EDUCATION
AND HEALTH



MRS. OLIVIA DEAN
DIVISION OF EDUCATION
AND HEALTH



PROFESSOR AND MRS. D. C. LUDINGTON



COLLEGEDALE ACADEMY, THE FORMER NORMAL BUILDING



A. W. SPALDING ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

In 1958 the A. W. Spalding Elementary School was built. The Collegedale Academy now occupies the Normal Building.

In October, 1955, the State of Tennessee Department of Education gave approval to the college for certification on work done toward Elementary and Secondary Teacher Education. The present program leads to a B. S. degree in Teacher Education.

From the days of holding gymnasium classes in a cold auditorium with a saw dust floor to the present, the classes in physical education have increased in number and importance. A minor in health and physical education is offered and includes activity and theory courses. In recent years the department has been headed by Professors J. B. Cooper and Cyril Dean.

Counseling and Testing

The *Southern Scroll* of December 25, 1929, says that an intelligence test was given in chapel to obtain an index which would show the native intelligence of each student, so that the faculty might know whether normal progress was being made.

Twenty years later Dr. T. W. Steen was director of the testing and counseling service. Along with other tests, he gave the scholastic aptitude test to the entering freshmen. Dr. Steen did individual diagnostic work also.

In this department, Dr. L. N. Holm will long be remembered for his years of valuable counseling, for the help he gave in solving problems, for the assurance that problems were safe in his keeping.





DR. J. M. ACKERMAN
TESTING



DR. THOMAS STEEN
GUIDANCE

Dr. J. M. Ackerman has been director of testing since 1957. All freshmen now take the A.C.E. Psychological test and the English Cooperative test. The psychological test is used to determine the class load of the student. The Kuder Preference and Personality tests are used for guidance work during the school year.

The guidance service has grown with the college. A close relationship is maintained with students by the faculty and staff. Problems of student life are matters of active concern to the dean of student affairs, the dean of men, and the dean of women.

Students are assisted in making the transition from the academy to the college. In several academic areas remedial services are available, and help is given those who need to learn the skills of effective study.

Let There Be Music!

The early records of subjects taught at the Graysville school include music. The first faculty list on the Southern Junior College campus gives Mr. F. L. Adams as the music director. The first music conservatory was the Doll House which was built for the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher.

As the school became established, Mr. Brent Zachary taught violin, Miss Iva Dell Kirk taught piano, and Mr. L. Lowell Butler was the voice instructor. In the record of the school year of 1930-1931 there is reference to a thirty-piece band under the direction of Mr. D. Robert Edwards.

When Professor Harold Miller came to the college in 1936, the music department had expanded to include two years of harmony, counterpoint, composition, and music appreciation, as well as private instruction and music organizations. Those added to the department who helped develop the professional standing were Professors Clarence Dortch, Betty Harter, Dorothy Evans-Ackerman, and Mabel Wood.

During the years that Dr. Adrian Lauritzen was chairman of the Fine Arts Division, 1954-1957, a degree program in the field of music education was initiated. Professors Norman Krogstad and Lyle Hamel have fostered an interest through the years in band instruments.



DR. ADRIAN LAURITZEN
CHAIRMAN OF FINE ARTS



DR. MORRIS TAYLOR
CHAIRMAN OF FINE ARTS



DOROTHY EVANS ACKERMAN



J. MABEL WOOD



MILLER HALL



THE COLLEGE BAND IN 1928



PROFESSOR DORTCH AT THE ORGAN

When the administration building was built in 1923-24, the studios of the music department were located in the rooms behind the chapel platform and in rooms above the platform. As the college looked forward to accreditation, one of the important needs was a fine arts building. When the Georgian-Colonial building was completed, it was a far cry from the Doll House conservatory of 1916. It contains seventeen practice rooms, seven studios, a chapel, and a music library. The building was dedicated February 10, 1954, to Mr. Harold Miller. At the dedication, four of Professor Miller's own compositions were presented by student musicians.



AT THE DEDICATION OF HAROLD MILLER HALL



PROFESSOR MILLER IN HIS STUDIO



THE COLLEGE ORCHESTRA, 1920

Harold A. Miller, Professor Emeritus

Professor Miller was an artist, a superb, creative musician. Mr. B. D. Ackley of the Rodeheaver Music Company said, "Harold Miller is the greatest writer of beautiful sacred melodies that I have ever known." His music will occupy a lasting place in the denomination. Till the end of time his 250 sacred songs and choruses will lead hearts of men and women all over the world to Christ.

Some of the best loved of his sacred songs are

The Captain Calls For You
Like Jesus
My Prayer
To See Thy Face
Power of Heaven
Will You Meet Me in the Kingdom?

He will be remembered best for that half-hour preceding the vesper service each Friday evening when his quiet, wordless sermons on the piano brought peace and contentment to many a tired and troubled heart. Those quiet half hours of meditation contributed much to the experience of making Southern Missionary College a deeply spiritual school.

"I do not ask my way to see
Savior mine;
I only wish my hands to be clasped
In Thine.
Let me feel Thy presence near
When I falter, when I fear;
Then I shall be satisfied,
Savior mine."

May the students who pass through the doors of Harold A. Miller Hall find in its halls the inspiration that charged his very life.

Arts and Crafts

A course in Arts and Crafts has been taught for elementary teachers through all the years. In 1949 Mrs. Violetta Plue taught a class in painting for college students, and later Mrs. Charlotte Nelson taught a class in drawing and one in painting. The two years, 1955-1956, that Mrs. Gina Plungian, a visiting instructor of art, came to the campus, the Art department developed into an area of self expression in painting, sculpture, and appreciation. A minor in art is now offered. Mrs. Olivia Dean has encouraged the growth of this department for many years and has served as an instructor. Mrs. Nellie Williams is the instructor at the present time.

Social Science

The Southern Training School bulletin for the year 1911-1912 shows that eight courses were offered in Social Science that year. The school at that time was offering some work above the twelfth grade, and doubtlessly some of these courses gave college credit. During the early years of Southern Junior College only three history courses appear on the class schedule. Church History fluctuates between the Social Science and Religion divisions.

Dr. Daniel Walther, chairman of the division in 1945-1946, added five courses in Social Science and from that point on additions have been gradual.



THE COLLEGE BAND, 1952





DR. ELAINE GIDDINGS
CHAIRMAN OF ENGLISH DIVISION



DR. KATHRYN McMURPHY
CHAIRMAN OF ENGLISH DIVISION

Since becoming a senior college, there have been excellent chairmen of the Social Science Division. Dr. Daniel Walther was chairman at the junior college level and at the time the college reached senior college status. Since 1946 the division chairmen have been Dr. F. O. Rittenhouse, Leif Kr. Tobiassen Dr. George Shankel, and Dr. E. T. Watrous. The history department of the division now offers a major and minor which include history, social science, sociology, and geography, fostering an appreciation of social and political culture.

Communication Arts

A "required course in English" is to be found in the earliest bulletins. From a few courses in rhetoric and literature, it eventually expanded to include speech, creative writing, journalism, and languages.

Today this department has the distinctive title of Communication Arts, offering majors in English, in Communications, and Spanish.



DR. EVERETT WATROUS
CHAIRMAN OF SOCIAL SCIENCE



DR. CLYDE BUSHNELL, CHAIRMAN
OF COMMUNICATION ARTS

The English department progressed under the direction of Dr. Elaine Giddings with enthusiastic participation in the department.

Recently, some worthwhile innovations have been brought in under the chairmanship of Dr. Clyde Bushnell, especially concentration on reading improvement and remedial work in grammar. Creative writing and journalism are also being stressed with a slant toward Seventh-day Adventist publications.

Natural Science

When the administration building was built, Professor W. D. Leech, the science teacher, moved all of the science equipment from the classroom in the men's dormitory in a wheelbarrow! At that time, each teacher helped with the industries of the school, and Professor Leech helped with the care of the cattle.

The telescope, which belongs to the Physics department, was built by Professor Robert Woods. He ground the mirror and made the structural parts. Dr. George Nelson in later years improved the telescope by attaching a synchronized motor. The telescope is now on the Dr. Ray Hefferlin property where the angle of visibility is better than on the campus.

In the administration building the Physics department occupied the area where the Industrial Education drafting laboratory meets. At that time, Professor Harold E. Leese, dean of men, taught all the physics classes.

The chemistry and biology laboratories, in the south end of the administration building on the first floor, were separated by an eight-foot plywood partition. It was not uncommon to find frogs in the chemistry laboratory or chemicals in the biology laboratory. There was not locker space, so each student in Microbiology kept his supplies in a shoe box, and these were stored in a little closet under the stairway. The department had only ten microscopes, so two or three students worked with one microscope.

The facilities were meager indeed, and the space was inadequate. As the college prepared for senior status and accreditation, equipment costing thousands of dollars, was purchased and installed in the new science building. The new building was dedicated February 21, 1951, and named Earl F. Hackman Hall in honor of the late Southern Union Conference president. Elder W. H. Branson was the speaker at the dedication service.

The Division of Nursing

Southern Junior College offered a one-year pre-nursing course in 1935. The students were then accepted at the Florida Sanitarium at Orlando to complete their nursing education.

The Florida Sanitarium, which had originally been built for a tuberculosis Sanitorium and abandoned before the furnishings were unpacked, was secured by the Seventh-day Adventist denomination in 1908. Dr. Lydia E. Parmele was the first medical superintendent.

Five persons completed a three-year course in 1913, but it was not until 1918 that the nursing education was organized on a sound basis. In 1920 the school received state accreditation, and in 1952 it was given temporary accreditation by the National Nursing Accrediting Service.



DR. GEORGE NELSON
CHAIRMAN, NATURAL SCIENCE



PROFESSOR WOODS' INVENTION, 1929



THE CHEMISTRY LABORATORY IN THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



PROFESSOR KUHLMAN GIVES INSIDE INFORMATION ABOUT "OSCAR"
IN THE NEW SCIENCE BUILDING



HACKMAN HALL



A NEW SECTION HAS BEEN ADDED TO HACKMAN HALL.



DR. JOHN CHRISTENSEN
CHAIRMAN OF
NATURAL SCIENCE



PROF. MAZIE HERIN
1956-1960
CHAIRMAN OF DIVISION OF NURSING



DR. HARRIET SMITH REEVES
1960-
CHAIRMAN OF DIVISION OF NURSING



THE 1958 DIPLOMA CLASS OF THE SOUTHERN MISSIONARY COLLEGE SCHOOL OF NURSING.



NURSES' DORMITORY ON THE FLORIDA CAMPUS

In 1953 the Florida Sanitarium worked out with Southern Missionary College a program that would lead to a B.S. degree in Nursing.

In 1956 Miss Mazie Herin was invited by Southern Missionary College to plan a curriculum in which the student would spend the first three semesters on the Collegedale campus, four semesters under the direction of college teachers at the Florida Sanitarium and its affiliates, and the last semester on the Collegedale campus.

The last diploma class in nursing was graduated in December, 1958, and the first class to be graduated with a B.S. degree in Nursing was in 1960 with eleven members in the class.

Miss Mazie Herin accepted a call to the Medical Department of the General Conference, and Dr. Harriet Smith-Reeves took her place as head of the Division of Nursing. Further progress is being made under her direction.

Religion and Applied Theology

Because it has been, from the beginning, a Christian school, one of the courses offered and required as a subject through all the years has been the study of the Bible.

When Southern Junior College published its early bulletins, a diploma and a certificate in theology were among the first offerings. Pastor F. W. Field, a missionary returned from Japan, was the first Bible instructor. In the 1920 bulletin Elder J. H. Behrens had joined him in the Theology department. Both were godly men exerting a tremendous influence for good in the spiritual building of the college.

From 1944 to 1950 Elder F. B. Jensen was chairman of the Religion department. He had taught at Walla Walla College and Emmanuel Missionary College and had had a wide experience as a pastor.

The men selected to teach in this department were men who not only taught Bible as a subject, but men who could give it meaning in the modern world of the Seventh-day Adventist young person.

Elder Edward Banks excelled as a teacher of evangelism. His Field School of Evangelism was a model of what could be done at the college



ELDER C. E. WITTSCHIEBE 1947-1954 ELDER E. C. BANKS 1954-1958 DR. O. H. CHRISTENSEN 1958-

THESE GENTLEMEN SERVED AS CHAIRMEN OF THE DIVISION OF RELIGION.



SENIOR CLASS OF 1947
(SEE ALUMNI LIST FOR YEAR 1947)

level. He combined the temperament of the evangelist with the personality of a teacher. One of the guest lecturers during a session of the Field School said, "This is one of the most unique, one of the finest, most practical programs ever given in any of our colleges." The Field School, conducted each summer, was a part of the ministerial course.

At the present time, a B.A. degree is offered with a major in Theology and another with a major in Religion. There is also a four-year curriculum for Bible instructors.



FORMER STUDENTS WHO ATTENDED THE SOUTHERN TRAINING SCHOOL AT GRAYSVILLE MET AT A RECENT CAMPMEETING.

CHAPTER XXV

AND THEN - ACCREDITATION

As the work grew in the South and the need for trained workers became greater, it was apparent to the workers in the Southern Union that the time had come when the college should be accredited. Accreditation would permit pre-medical students to take all their work at Southern Missionary College before entering the medical college at Loma Linda; it would make it possible for graduates to receive teacher certification in the various states and to attend the graduate schools of their choice.

Application for accreditation was preceded by seven years of planning and building at the college. President Wright contacted Dr. Robinson, executive secretary of the Southern Association, who graciously helped to outline a plan of procedure which involved a new library, a new science building, and the general raising of academic standards and faculty qualifications. After Dr. Robinson's death, Dr. M. C. Huntley and later Dr. J. M. Goddard were most helpful. These men outlined what the college would need for its forward step.

During the years of preparation several faculty members earned doctorate degrees, and the library, science building, and music hall were erected. This was a period during which the college advanced at a more rapid tempo than in any other period in its history.

As a result of the vision of President Wright, the team work of the faculty, and the financial support of the Board of Trustees and the Southern Union Conference, official application for accreditation was made in September, 1949. President Wright, Dean Rittenhouse, and Business Manager Charles Fleming represented the college at the Houston, Texas, meeting where the application was discussed, and a formal request for a special study was made.

On October 2 and 3, 1950, the college was inspected by a committee made up of Dr. J. M. Goddard, executive secretary of the Southern Association; Prof. Omar Carmichael, superintendent of schools in Louisville; and Prof. Gordon Stips, vice president of Emory University at Atlanta. The object of their inspection was to determine the educational standards and to investigate such areas as student organizations, general administrative policies, and dormitory life.

During the inspection Dr. Goddard was quite impressed during his session with the Student Association senators, the twenty-five freely elected representatives of the student body. Dr. Goddard spent more than an hour and a half in conversation with the senators and said, after the meeting, that nothing had impressed him more than the intimate way in which these student leaders identified themselves with the college and its ideals and purposes—their loyalty to the college administration and the devotion with which they adhered to the peculiar ideals and practices of the institution.

Dr. Goddard was also impressed with the personal support that President Wright had with the officers of the Student Association, and that the president gave a senior member of the faculty a reduced teaching load to serve as coordinator and sponsor of the student organization and included that sponsor in his immediate circle of administrative associates.



SMC EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND INSPECTION COMMITTEE: J. M. GODDARD, K. A. WRIGHT, seated; F. O. RITTENHOUSE, OMAR CARMICHAEL, GORDON STIPS, CHARLES FLEMING, JR.

President Wright, Dean Rittenhouse, and Business Manager Fleming attended the meeting of the Southern Association in Richmond, Virginia, December 7, 1950. The men who had made the inspection of the college came from their committee room across the lobby and congratulated President Wright. One of the committee members said, "We felt we could believe every word you said."

Southern Missionary College was accredited upon its first application. The accreditation of this college completed the list of accredited Seventh-day Adventist senior colleges in the United States.

A few months later Dr. Rittenhouse was called to Emmanuel Missionary College, and Dr. Richard Hammill became the fourth academic dean of the college. His work with the Student Association had been deeply appreciated. As academic dean, President Wright had this to say of him: "He could chop wood and permit the chips to fall as they would because of his guileless sincerity and devotion to the cause of Christian education."

Transition and Expansion

Because of his impaired health, President Wright asked to be released from his work in 1955. The same year Dr. Hammill accepted a call to the Educational Department of the General Conference. Elder Rebok returned to the Southland to carry the dean's work for a year, and Dr. T. W. Walters was asked to be the eighteenth president of the college. Dr. Walters is an alumnus of Walla Walla College and earned his Ph.D. at Leland Stanford University. It was during his administration that the present expansion program started.

Dr. Ray A. Underhill came from the West Coast to be academic dean in 1956. He brought to the students of Southern Missionary College a new concept of nature and nature's God. His vivid descriptions of nature were most inspiring, while his pictures, taken with loving care, showing the marvels of bird, flower, mountain, and dell, were a blessing to everyone. He prepared the syllabus and course of nature study for the Southern Union.



DR. THOMAS W. WALTERS
1955-1958



DR. RICHARD HAMMILL
ACADEMIC DEAN



DR. RAY A. UNDERHILL
ACADEMIC DEAN

Charles Fleming, Jr.

With the exception of the first year of the college on this campus, the president was also the business manager. Working with the president was an assistant business manager or a treasurer.

Mr. Charles Fleming, Jr., business manager, has served the college twice in this capacity. It was under his direction in the 1940's that SMC made large strides in its industries, where approximately \$300,000 is now earned per year in student labor. Since 1958, when President Rees and the Board of Trustees asked him to serve again as business manager, the industries, under his direction, have done remarkably well.

Mr. Fleming was graduated by Emmanuel Missionary College with a B.A. in Business Administration in 1937.



THE PRESIDENT'S HOME BUILT IN 1954



THE HOME ARTS CENTER

He earned the master's degree in Business Administration from Northwestern University with a major in accounting in 1940. He has served as treasurer for Forest Lake Academy, as treasurer for the Georgia-Cumberland Conference, and he has been in business for himself when he has not been general manager or business manager of Southern Missionary College.



DR. L. N. HOLM, 1956-1958 and CHARLES FLEMING, 1946-1956, 1958-

His background of culture has made him accepted by the business world and deeply appreciated by the student body. No student, business associate, or faculty member has been known to leave Mr. Fleming's office without the confidence that he has been in conversation with an understanding Christian gentleman.

Dr. L. N. Holm

Dr. L. N. Holm was the business manager from 1956 to 1958. A lifetime of devoted service in Christian education, including many years of administrative work, teaching, and counseling, added richness to the campus. Dr. Holm saw the possibilities in the youth of the church. His exemplary life brought honor to his profession.

Business Managers

From 1918 - 1946 the president of the college was the business manager. The treasurer or accountant was the assistant business manager. The first assistant manager was named in 1933.

1916-1918	A. N. Atteberry, business manager
1933-1935	W. A. Benjamin, ass't. manager
1936	George Fuller, ass't. manager
1937	Theodora Wirak Lambeth, treasurer
1938-1941	Fred L. Green, ass't. manager
1942	Charles Fleming, Jr., ass't. manager
1943	Melvin Howard, ass't. manager
1944-1946	Clyde C. Cleveland, ass't. manager
1946-1956	Charles Fleming, Jr., business manager
1956-1958	L. N. Holm, business manager
1958-	Charles Fleming, Jr., business manager

The Yearbook

When the annual was published in 1938, the name was changed to **The Triangle**. The editorial staff of 1945 again changed the name to **Southern Memories**, a name it has kept for seventeen years. (See pages 205 and 206 for lists of editors and dedication of annuals.)

What delightful memories school publications bring to those who have walked these halls! Truly school publications are the heart throb of the institution.

The Southern Accent

When the college reached senior status in 1945, **The Southern Accent** took the place of **The Scroll**. In the editorial of the first issue, September 28, 1945, the editor wrote:

With pride we speak of our new status as a full-fledged senior college. With satisfaction we look forward to the time when the Southern Union need not go to distant unions for efficient workers . . . On the road to achievement there is one vehicle that only the student can operate. The vehicle is the school paper.

The first editor of **The Southern Accent** was Frances Andrews. Miss Elaine Giddings, head of the English department, was its sponsor. The first subscription paper of the college, it has been circulating in the homes of the United States as well as in many foreign countries since the date of its first issue. (See page 204 for a list of editors.)



WHEN THE ACCENT WAS DELIVERED IN CHAPEL



IN 1960-1961 THERE WERE SIXTY SECOND-GENERATION STUDENTS AND FIVE THIRD-GENERATION STUDENTS AT SOUTHERN MISSIONARY COLLEGE.



DR. CONARD N. REES
1958-



DR. GEORGE SHANKEL
ACADEMIC DEAN

A New President

In 1958 Dr. Conard N. Rees came from Southwestern Junior College to be the nineteenth president of Southern Missionary College. He is an alumnus of Union College and did his graduate work at the University of Nebraska.

The first of his immediate goals was to strengthen the faculty through wise selection of new members, further education of many, and reduction of heavy work loads for others.

Secondly, he had architects draw up an over-all plan for the improvement of the physical plant, resulting in the use of the lower campus as a living area and as a physical education area.



SECOND-GENERATION STUDENTS IN ATTENDANCE 1961-1962

Under President Rees' direction, the college is undergoing its second rapid expansion program, which is similar to President Wright's era. The college, during President Rees' administration, has passed the 600, 700, and 800 marks in enrollment.

Dr. George Shankel

Dr. George Shankel was asked to be the academic dean in 1958. His was a background of many years of successful administrative service. He was dean of Atlantic Union College, president of Helderberg College in Africa, dean of West Indies College in Jamaica, and lecturer at Andrews University.

As a classroom teacher and dean of the college, Dr. Shankel's scholarly approach deeply impressed his students, and his Christ-like life was an inspiration to all.

The New Office of Dean of Student Affairs

The Board of Trustees also invited Professor William H. Taylor to join the faculty as dean of student affairs.

Before coming to Southern Missionary College in 1958, Professor Taylor had been director of public relations and an assistant professor of journalism at Union College, and he had also been dean and registrar of Southwestern Junior College. He became the first dean of student affairs at Southern Missionary College; he also serves as director of college relations.

Professor Taylor earned his B.A. degree at Union College, an M.A. degree at the University of Nebraska, and currently he is studying toward the Ph. D. in journalism at the University of Missouri.

The Academic Dean

Dr. Wilbert Schneider joined the Southern Missionary College faculty as academic dean in 1960. Of his work as dean, it has been said that "he carries the work so well because he is able to think objectively and independently. The logic of his counsel is sincerely appreciated in faculty as well as in student affairs."



DR. WILBERT M. SCHNEIDER
ACADEMIC DEAN



WILLIAM H. TAYLOR
DEAN OF STUDENT AFFAIRS

Dr. Schneider is a graduate of Union College, and earned an M.A. degree at the University of Oklahoma and his Ph.D. at the University of Southern California. He served as academic dean at Emmanuel Missionary College and at Walla Walla College. He came to this college from California where he was general manager of Loma Linda Foods.

Academic Deans

Daniel Walther	1945-1946
L. G. Sevens	1946-1949
F. O. Rittenhouse	1949-1952
R. L. Hammill	1952-1955
D. E. Rebok	1955-1956
Ray Underhill	1956-1958
G. E. Shankel	1958-1960
Wilbert Schneider	1960-

During the years that have followed that October morning in 1916 when Collegedale became the new home of the "School of His Planning," the college has made steady growth. New and larger buildings have become an urgent need, and out of that need has come the present expansion program.

Home Arts Center

The present expansion program started with the Home Arts Center building, which houses the dining room, the student lounge, and the Home Economics department. The erection of this building and the moving of the Home Economics department increased office space in Lynn Wood Hall and opened an area that had been occupied by the dining room in Maude Jones Hall. A small addition is to be made to the building in the near future.

Hackman Hall Enlarged

When Hackman Hall was completed in 1951, it was thought that it would be many years before more science facilities would be needed. The addition, completed in 1961, has more floor space than the original building, increasing classrooms, laboratories, and offices.

Women's Residence Hall

The Women's Residence Hall was partially completed in 1961. It accommodates 283 women, and a west wing for 120 more women is to be



THE WOMEN'S RESIDENCE HALL



ELDER KENNETH DAVIS
DEAN OF MEN



MISS ALFREDA COSTERISAN
DEAN OF WOMEN

added in the near future. It also houses a beautiful, dedicated chapel, a recreation room, an infirmary, visitors' parlors, kitchenette, washing and pressing rooms, a lounge on each floor, prayer rooms, and guest rooms.

When the young women moved into their new home, the young men became residents of Maude Jones Hall as well as of Talge Hall.



THE 1961-1962 STUDENTS AT SOUTHERN MISSIONARY COLLEGE
center, DR. REES AND DEAN TAYLOR



COLLEGEDALE BOOK BINDERY

The Book Bindery

To establish an industry that will furnish employment for young women, a spacious building for a bindery was completed in 1962. Mr. W. E. Cushman, experienced in managing this type of industry, joined the staff and trains students in rebuilding books and periodicals. When the personnel is trained and the bindery is operating at its capacity, it will probably furnish employment for about one hundred young women.

The Shopping Center

Under construction at the present time is the new shopping center. It will house a super market, the College Distributors, the Southern Mercantile, a restaurant, a barber shop, and the post office.

Re-Evaluation of Scholastic Standing

During 1961 and 1962 Southern Missionary College conducted a self-study program in co-operation with the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, the accrediting agency of which this college is a member. Dr. K. M. Kennedy directed the study.

The self-study was designed by the Southern Association to aid colleges in taking a systematic look at their past, present, and future plans. The Southern Association re-affirmed the accreditation of the college.

Also, the National League for Nursing extended recognition to Southern Missionary College's Division of Nursing with full accreditation, the highest a division of nursing can receive.

CHAPTER XXVI

SHOULD AULD ACQUAINTANCE BE FORGOT?

"The Strength of a College Lies in its Alumni!"

Not only the Southland, but the entire world field has felt the influence of this "School of His Planning." Its alumni carry responsibilities in all parts of the world, filling positions of leadership in the work of God.

Those who have walked these halls and left through these doors have gone out as ministers, conference presidents, doctors, dentists, nurses, publishing secretaries, editors, union conference treasurers, academic deans, deans of men, deans of women, principals, business managers, registrars, General Conference departmental secretaries, union conference secretaries, college teachers, vice presidents of the General Conference, and General Conference treasurers. Add to this those who have gone to the far places of the earth as missionaries, and the influence of this college encircles the earth.

The Alumni Association of Southern Junior College was organized in 1927 with Walter B. Clark of '27 as its first president. The charter which is found in the **Southern Scroll**, August 16, 1934, gave as its objectives:

"The binding of the graduates of Southern Junior College to their Alma Mater and to each other in order that the special, intellectual, and spiritual influence and traditions which were acquired and set in motion at the college may continue unbroken after graduation, and that these influences may be felt in a tangible manner between the college and its graduates."



A BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE
OF ALUMNI IN FOREIGN SERVICE



WALTER B. CLARK, '27
FIRST PRESIDENT OF
ALUMNI ASSOCIATION



SMC ALUMNI IN SOUTHERN ASIA IN 1956

The First Homecoming

At the first Homecoming held in May, 1957, the graduates who had gone out in foreign mission service were honored. A Book of Remembrance was prepared to provide for a permanent recording of mission service by the alumni of the college. The name of missionaries recorded in the Book of Remembrance, arranged by world divisions, show only missionaries who are graduates of the college. However, a second list of missionaries who attended the college at least one year, is also found in this book. There is no way of knowing whether this is a complete list.

Alumni Chapters

Through the years several active alumni chapters have been in operation and report through the Alumni Bulletin of their meetings and activities. New chapters are in the process of being organized.

Projects of the Alumni Association

The Alumni Association has experienced periods of great activity as well as inactivity. While record has not been made of all the projects carried on by the Association, the first project is known to be a scholarship fund for a worthy student to be presented at the close of a school year. This was continued at least through 1933. While Mrs. B. F. Summerour was president, the project was to raise money for an infirmary, and during the first year \$1,100 was raised. This project was continued through 1942 when it was deferred because of the war.

In 1945-46 the Alumni co-operated with the college in raising money to erect a cottage in which Miss Maude Jones was to make her home.

An **Alumni Directory** was compiled in 1946-47 when Mrs. Louise Walther, '46, was the alumni president.

In 1953 the Alumni Association took as its project the decorating of the Bible classroom. Three hundred and fifty dollars was raised to re-finish the floor, paint the walls, install venetian blinds, and refinish the chairs.

Since 1958, twenty-five students have been given assistance by the Alumni Association through grants amounting to a total of \$1,900. This scholarship money is returned to the fund as soon as the student is on remunerative employment. Of the twenty-five students aided, twenty-three continued their education.

Alumni News

Alumni news was featured in the *Southern Scroll* and in the *Southern Accent* for many years. The college now publishes the *SMC Alumni Bulletin* three times each year.

The Doll House

The Doll House and its history will ever be dear to the hearts of the alumni. The dolls that once inhabited the little Doll House would have marveled if they could have looked into the future and foreseen many different activities which would be housed in their house after plantation days.

In its original setting the tiny house was a play house built for Evadne Thatcher by her father. The doll house sat at the edge of the apple orchard about 150 feet back of the plantation mansion.

After the plantation was purchased for the college, the Doll House served for a time as the president's office. Grace Kelsey Keith, the president's secretary, says:

"The doll house was barely large enough for the president's roll-top desk, a tiny pot-bellied stove, (not even twenty-five inches tall), a corner stand for my typewriter, and one extra chair. We almost had to go outside to turn around."

When a larger room was available for the president's office, the little Doll House was moved over the hillside to the place where the Hickman residence is now located, and there it was used for keeping bee hive supplies.

Sometime afterward, the Doll House was moved back to a spot near the brown duplex at the end of College Drive. The plan was to use it as the music conservatory, but no sooner had it been relocated than someone contracted small pox, so the Doll House was moved again to the spot back of the present garage site. There it was used for a "pest-house" during the epidemic which followed. Later a shoe repair shop was operated in it.

For a short time it was used as a dormitory for several of the women and stood where the A. G. Daniells library now stands. Next it was a prayer room. The voice teacher, Professor J. L. Butler, took it in hand and had a bar of music painted on the front of it—"Brighten the corner where you are." He added a handle to the side of the building and it became known as the "Grafanola." It was used as his music studio for three years.

When the Doll House had served its time as the music conservatory, it was moved beyond the present site of the tabernacle, and there it was used as a storehouse for seed and later as a store house for tools. It remained in this location for many years. In 1946 it was the residence of a student from Jamaica who was studying under the farm manager. In 1947 the little house again took a trip and was placed next door to the administration building. There it became a store house for old furniture, and later it was the WSMC radio station.



THE GRAFONOLA WAS THE FIRST MUSIC HALL.

Faculty members of long ago wanted to make the Doll House into a picture gallery, depicting the history of the college. However, in 1958 it was sold and became a bath house near a swimming pool. In 1960 the college and the Student Association repurchased it. Perhaps the Alumni will see it (sometime in the future) in a choice spot, surrounded by lovely shrubbery and adorned with a plaque telling its history. It is the only remaining landmark of the Thatcher plantation.



THE DOLL HOUSE IS THE LAST BUILDING OF THE THATCHER PLANTATION



THE DOLL HOUSE AT 1962 70TH ANNIVERSARY HOMECOMING

A SCHOOL OF HIS PLANNING

Semesters have come and gone with clock-like regularity, and the years of Southern Missionary College have lengthened themselves into three score and ten of distinguished service in the field of Christian education in the South. Seventy years is a long time in the life of an individual, but it barely marks the coming of age of an institution such as Southern Missionary College.

This college stands as a monument to the faith of the pioneers. It is built on a solid foundation of academic and moral standards. Here there is tested learning; here progress is the approach to more spiritual ideals; it is a school where the Bible is the greatest textbook, where it shines as the truth that makes men free, that makes men brothers.

The foundation stones of this college are the belief in the reality of Christian principles, in sound academic preparations, in the dignity of useful work, in simplicity of living, summed up in the words of the Master Teacher, "Not to be ministered unto but to minister." Its students have received a greater vision of world needs, have responded to that vision, and have gone to the ends of the earth.

The college pays honor to the unselfish service of those men and women who built this institution. Privations are usually transient and temporary, but there has been a wealth of assets found in the young people eager for intellectual and spiritual growth.

The late Elder W. H. Branson, who had a part in founding the college, wrote:

"I have never doubted that the Lord guided in selecting the present location for the school, and I am sure that the wonderful success that has attended this school is ample evidence of His leadership in this undertaking. It brings great satisfaction to the hearts of those of us who had to do with its founding to see the wonderful development and advancement that has been through the years."

In Collegedale, where God's great lesson book of nature is illustrated on every side, where the beauties of nature run rampant in a little valley between the mountains, one becomes captive, bound hand and heart with the cords of love to this "School of His Planning."

This is the seventieth anniversary of Southern Missionary College. It now enters its seventy-first year, but a school never "arrives." As one goal is achieved, another is already on the horizon—a goal often times more important than the one just fulfilled.

APPENDIX—LOOKING BACK

THE CORPORATE SEAL

When Southern Junior College prepared its Charter Corporation in 1919, the seal to be used by the college was described in this way:

"The corporate seal shall consist of two concentric triangles between which is the name of "Southern Junior College"; in the center is an eagle carrying a scroll to the world, around which is draped a ribbon."

When the college attained senior status, the only changes made in the seal were the altering of the word **Junior** to **Missionary** and the removing of the dates, one of which (1893) was an error. The correct date would have been 1892. The College is considering changing the present seal.

The seal is placed on all legal papers from the college and on each official transcript. The registrar is custodian of the seal.

BIOGRAPHIES PRINCIPALS AND PRESIDENTS

George W. Colcord 1892-1895

George W. Colcord was born in 1843. He was the first president of the Upper Columbia Conference. He started Milton Academy which became the forerunner of Walla Walla College and Graysville Academy which became Southern Missionary College. He also founded an academy in Hygiene, Colorado.

It was in the spirit of the Great Teacher that Mr. Colcord came to Tennessee. By his Christian devotion he infused the Graysville Academy with those vital Christian principles that assured all of those interested in Christian education in the Southland that this was indeed "A School of His Planning."

Mr. Colcord left behind him a legacy of influence as an educator. It enriched the past and the present of the Southland, which he loved so truly and served so well. He died in 1902.

W. T. Bland 1896-1898

The General Conference in 1896 asked Professor W. T. Bland to be the principal of the Southern Industrial School at Graysville. He was born in Illinois, Jan. 16, 1862, and took his secondary school work at Oakland High School and Lee's Academy at Iowa, Illinois. He attended college two years at Danville, Indiana, and then taught five years in public schools and one year in college. He taught English four years at Battle Creek College, and in 1892 became its president. He was married to Flora Cook in 1890.

He started Mount Vernon Academy in 1893, and three years later he was asked to become principal of the school at Graysville, which had recently been turned over to the denomination by Professor Colcord. Professor Bland was at Graysville two years, and during that time helped in founding Oakwood College in Alabama.

He was president of Union College from 1898 to 1901. At the time that the General Conference headquarters was moved from Battle Creek to Washington, D. C., Professor Bland was the acting treasurer of the General Conference. He served in denominational work a total of eighteen years and died August 11, 1953.

C. W. Irwin

1898-1900

Professor C. W. Irwin was born Nov. 4, 1868, near Mount Vernon, Ohio. After graduation from Mount Vernon Academy and Battle Creek College, he joined the faculty of Union College. His wife was Minnie Hennig before her marriage to Mr. Irwin in 1895.

Before answering the call to the industrial school at Graysville, he received the M. A. degree from the University of Nebraska. After three years at Graysville he went to the Avondale school in Australia and served there nine years. In 1909, he became the first president of Pacific Union College. Twelve years later he joined the staff of the General Conference educational department as an associate secretary. In 1930 he became head of the educational work.

The young men and women who have been influenced by Professor Irwin's personal life and teachings are legion in all parts of the world. He served in denomination work forty-one years.

N. W. Lawrence

1900-1901

Professor N. W. Lawrence gave sixty years of faithful service to the denomination. He served in editorial, educational, and ministerial fields. For a time he edited the **Youth's Instructor**; he was principal of three academies and president of two colleges. One of these academies was the industrial school at Graysville.

Professor Lawrence was born in Rochester, Michigan, in 1867 and died in Los Angeles, July 3, 1954. He was married to Leila Ranson in 1892. He was ordained to the ministry in 1902 and served as educational and M. V. department secretary of four conferences and two unions.

J. Ellis Tenney

1901-1908

Professor J. Ellis Tenney was born in Adam County, Wisconsin, in 1861. In 1887 he was married to Charlotte Starkweather at Clayton, Minnesota. Three of the four children born into this family are still living, Betty and Gordon live in California and Vera in Nebraska. Earl died in June, 1961.

From 1908 until the time of his death in 1911 in Lincoln, Nebraska, Professor Tenney travelled for the Howard Severance Publishing Company of Chicago. Professor Tenney served in denominational work ten years.

Marshall B. Van Kirk

1908-1912

Professor Marshall B. Van Kirk was born into a Seventh-day Adventist home in southern Minnesota in 1870. He taught public school two years and then accepted a ministerial license and assisted in tent efforts. In 1890 he was married to Florence Presnell. He was ordained to the ministry and remained in service of the denomination until his death in 1943.

In 1908 he became principal of the Southern Training School and served in that capacity for six years. At the same time he served as educational secretary of both the Southeastern and Southern Union Conferences. In 1912 he went to the Central Union as educational secretary and later transferred to the Northern Union Conference.

In later years he was the president of the Oklahoma Conference, the Colorado Conference, and the Southwestern Union Conference. For several years he was chaplain of the Porter Sanitarium. At his passing it was truly said, "A prince in Israel has fallen."

C. L. Stone

1912-1914

Professor C. L. Stone, the seventh principal of the school at Graysville, was born in Indiana in 1871. He was reared in a Seventh-day Adventist home and was educated in Battle Creek College. He served in denominational work for thirty years.

He was principal of the Southern Training School for two years. Those who knew him best have said that the force of his character was for good and lasted longer than his days. He was dearly beloved.

Professor Stone was the principal of Mt. Vernon Academy, of Canadian Junior College, and of the Inter-American Training School in the Canal Zone. In 1931 he earned his Master's degree at George Washington University. He died in Takoma Park in 1946.

Lynn H. Wood

1914-1915 1918-1922

Lynn H. Wood was born in 1887 in Lamar, Missouri. His father was the first collegiate graduate of the old Battle Creek College. Lynn Wood graduated from Ann Arbor High School, and in 1909 from the University of Michigan as an architectural engineer. In the fall of 1909 he joined the faculty of Washington Missionary College as science and mathematics teacher.

Professor Wood married Maude Guilford in 1911. The following year he became head of the science department at Union College. In 1914 he was elected principal of the Southern Training School in Graysville.

In 1918 Professor Wood was elected president of Southern Junior College.

The men's dormitory and the barn were constructed during his administration, and plans for the campus and the Normal Building were made. In 1922 Professor Wood went to the Australian Missionary College and spent six years there; later he went to England as principal of Stanborough College. In 1930 he was called to be president of Emmanuel Missionary College. He completed his graduate work for his Ph.D. in 1934 and occupied the chair of Archaeology and Ancient Bible History at the Seventh-day Adventist Seminary in Washington until 1952.

Dr. Wood completed 43 years in denominational service. Only eternity will reveal the countless number of lives that have been enriched and inspired by contact with his life. He is now retired and makes his home in California.

A. N. Atteberry

1915-1916

Professor Atteberry was born in Keenville, Illinois, in 1882. He attended Battle Creek College and worked for the Good Health Publishing

Co. It was during his stay there that the Review and Herald and Sanitarium fires occurred in 1902. The college was moved to Berrien Springs. Professor Atteberry took the nursing course at the Battle Creek Sanitarium. He was married to a graduate nurse, Nina B. Haysmer. They went to Birmingham, Alabama, to start treatment rooms and later moved to Memphis, Tennessee, where they were successful with their treatment rooms.

He became principal of the Southern Training School in 1915. In the months that followed Professor Atteberry made preparations to move the school to its new location at Collegedale. He was the first business manager of Southern Junior College. He taught at Canadian Union College two years; he was principal of Gem State Academy three years; he was a student and teacher at Walla Walla College; in 1924 he returned to Southern Junior College to teach; for eight years he taught at Oakwood College, and he was business manager of Broadview Academy.

From 1936 until his retirement Professor Atteberry was a district pastor in the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference.

Leo F. Thiel

1916-1918 1922-1925

Leo F. Thiel was born in Alexandria, South Dakota, November 16, 1888. He attended Union College from 1907 to 1911 and graduated as president of his class. He did graduate work at the University of Nebraska while he was head of the English department of Union College. In 1913 he married Myrtle Andrews. Five children were born to this family: Dorothy, John, Mitchell, Francis, and Janet.

Professor Thiel came to the Southland in 1915 to be educational secretary. The following year he became the first president of Southern Junior College. During his first term the women's dormitory was built.

In 1918 Professor Thiel joined the faculty at Walla Walla College, but he returned to Southern Junior College in 1922. It was during his second term that the administration building was erected. He was president of Union College from 1925 to 1928 and head of the English department at Oakwood College from 1928 to 1930. In 1931 he received the Master's degree from the University of Nebraska and then went to Washington Missionary College as head of the English department. He became book editor at the Southern Publishing Association in 1947.

Through thirty-seven years of service in the denomination he proved to be an untiring worker. He is now retired and lives in Nashville, Tennessee.

H. H. Hamilton

1925-1927

Professor H. H. Hamilton is the only one of the presidents of this college who is a native son of Tennessee. He was born in Glass, Tennessee, in 1878. He graduated from the Jonesboro, Arkansas, high school and attended the University of Arkansas. Professor Hamilton was a law reporter in Memphis, Tennessee, for some years.

After his conversion he went to Keene, Texas, to teach business and commerce in the academy for twelve years. In 1917 he went to Walla Walla College where he graduated and also taught business administration from 1917 to 1922. He served as principal of Auburn Academy from 1922 to 1925, and then was called to Southern Junior College to be its president. During his administration a bakery was added and a laundry was built.

Professor Hamilton's ability to place himself in the experience of others endeared him to both faculty and students. He was called to Washington Missionary College, and the day he left Collegedale the school was

dismissed and the entire village went to Ooltewah to see him off on the train. In 1935 Professor Hamilton went to Southwestern Junior College as president, and in 1944 he retired after thirty-nine years in denominational employment. He is now living in La Sierra, California.

Marion E. Cady

1927

Professor Cady was the author of the Bible Nature textbooks used by the denomination. He compiled materials for Fundamentals of Christian Education from the Spirit of Prophecy and compiled and wrote several other books. For twenty-one years he helped to lay the educational foundation of Christian education on the Pacific Coast. He was field secretary of the General Conference for four years.

Marion E. Cady was born in Py Sippi, Wisconsin, October 20, 1866. He was baptized at the age of sixteen and entered Battle Creek College in 1866. He was teacher and preceptor of the Minnesota Conference Academy. In 1893 he graduated from Battle Creek College, and the following year he was married to Minnie Case. He taught science at Union College and at Battle Creek College. While he was president of Healdsburg College, he was also educational secretary for the Pacific Union. He was president of Walla Walla College for six years and of Washington Missionary College for four years.

Professor Cady came to Southern Junior College in 1927 to fill out the year when Professor Hamilton was called to Washington Missionary College. He spent his later years in writing and lecturing. Professor Cady passed to his rest July 6, 1948, at San Marino, California.

Henry J. Klooster

1927-1937

Henry J. Klooster was born in Chicago near the close of the century. He completed his secondary education at Emmanuel Missionary College in 1913 and earned the B. A. degree at the same college in 1917. After his marriage to Evelyn Eglin, he was called to the Illinois Conference as a tent master. That fall he went to Alberta Academy at Lacombe, Alberta, to teach. He earned his Ph. D. at the University of Colorado. He was principal of Canadian Junior College until 1927, when he was called to Southern Junior College as president.

In 1937 Dr. Klooster was called to Emmanuel Missionary College as its president and served there until 1943. He then transferred to Pacific Union College and served as president for two years. From 1946 to 1950 he served as assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Colorado, and, since that time, has been coordinator in basic science at the Denver Center.

John C. Thompson

1937-1942

John C. Thompson has the distinction of having taken his elementary school work at the Southern Training School at Graysville, the precursor of the college of which he was one day to be president. His father, Charles Thompson, was a union conference president for many years and his uncle, George B. Thompson, was one of the founders of the college.

John C. Thompson was born in Illinois in 1896. His secondary school work was completed at Union College; he received a B. A. degree at Washington Missionary College; a B. S. degree at George Peabody College; a

bachelor of laws degree from Woodrow Wilson College of Law; an M. A. degree from the University of Maryland; and a Ph. D. degree from Peabody College.

In 1923 he was married to Sue Dale Gilliland, a classmate of Union College days. They have one daughter, Carolyn.

Dr. Thompson was in denominational service forty-years: a teacher at Maplewood Academy; educational and M. V. secretary of the Southern Union Conference; president of the Alabama-Mississippi Conference; president of Southern Junior College; and a leader in War Service Commission of the General Conference.

For nine years, 1942 to 1951, Dr. Thompson did outstanding work for the United States Army in the European Theatre.

D. E. Rebok

1942-1943

Elder Rebok was born in Newburg, Pa., and received his early education in that state. He completed his academic work and earned a B. A. degree at Washington Missionary College. He has an M. A. degree from Emmanuel Missionary College and one from Columbia University. While he was a missionary in China, Elder Rebok did graduate study in international relations.

He was married to Florence Kneeland on May 28, 1917. They spent twenty-three years in China. Elder Rebok was department secretary for the South China Union Mission two years, and for the next fourteen years he was president of Shanghai Missionary College. From 1933 to 1940 he was educational and M. V. secretary there.

In the years that followed, Elder Rebok taught Bible at Washington Missionary College; was president of Southern Junior College; was president of the Theological Seminary in Washington; was chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Ellen G. White Publications; was dean of Southern Missionary College, and was secretary of the General Conference. In 1957 he joined the faculty of La Sierra College.

Kenneth A. Wright

1943-1955

Kenneth A. Wright was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1903, and attended public school for his early education. He graduated from Fernwood Academy and from Lancaster Junior College, and received his B. A. degree from Emmanuel Missionary College. His master's degree was earned at Cornell University. He married Clara Nosworthy, a classmate of Lancaster Junior College, in 1924. They have four children: June, Burton, Walter, and Kenneth.

Professor Wright served the denomination in the following fields of service: departmental secretary, New England Conference; preceptor and teacher, Union Springs Academy; preceptor and manager, Union Springs Academy; departmental secretary, Florida Conference; principal, Forest Lake Academy; departmental secretary, Southern Union Conference; president, Southern Junior College, 1943-1946; president, Southern Missionary College, 1946-1955. The outstanding characteristic of his work was the comprehensive system of democratic faculty participation in policy making that he built up through the years.

Thomas W. Walters
1955-1958

Thomas W. Walters came to the college in the South from California. He was born in Oakland, California, finished his secondary school work at Elsinore High School, and graduated from Southern Junior College in 1930. He earned the B. S. degree at Walla Walla College in 1934 and his Ph. D. degree at Leland Stanford University in 1955. He married a classmate of Walla Walla College, Lois Silver, in 1934. They have two boys, Thomas and Kenneth.

Dr. Walters has served the denomination in the following places and capacities: 1934-1940, dean of boys and teacher at Laurelwood Academy; 1940-1943; principal of Laurelwood Academy, 1943-1949; departmental secretary and War Service Secretary of the Washington Conference, 1950-1955; dean of Southern Missionary College and president of Southern Missionary College, 1955-1958.

In 1959 he accepted an appointment as dean of students at Walla Walla College.

Conard N. Rees
1958-

Four children were born into the home of D. D. Rees, the man who did such outstanding work through the Christian Record for the blind. The youngest of four children, Conard N. Rees, is the nineteenth president of the college. He graduated from Union College Academy in 1926 and from Union College in 1931. His M. A. degree and his Ph. D. degree were conferred upon him by the University of Nebraska.

Dr. Rees was dean of boys at Shenandoah Valley Academy and principal of Takoma Academy in Maryland. In 1949 he was head of the department of education at Washington Missionary College. Three years later he was academic dean at the same college.

In 1954 he went to Southwestern Junior College as president, and in 1958 was asked by the Board of Trustees of Southern Missionary College to be president.

Dr. Rees was married to Fae Cowin in 1937. He has served in denominational work for twenty-seven years.

DEANS OF MEN

(There is no record of Deans of Men before 1903)

1903-1904	1923-1926	1943-1948
Thomas D. Howe	E. L. Parrish	H. F. Lease
1905-1906	1927	1949-1952
Henry Howard	R. M. Falk	E. T. Watrous
1907-1911	1928-1929	1953
G. H. Baber	Lawrence West	Fred Sanburn
1912	1930-1936	1954-1956
Thomas D. Rowe	W. B. Clark	James Edwards
1913-1915	1937	1957-1958
G. R. Fattie	E. J. Barnes	Jack Upchurch
1916-1917	1938-1941	1959-
J. S. Marshall	Rudolph Johnson	K. R. Davis
1918-1922	1942	
H. A. Johnston	Daniel Walther	

DEANS OF WOMEN

(There is no record of the Deans of Women before 1903)

1903-1904	1917-1919	1939
Mettie Sharp Lenker	Mrs. J. A. Tucker	Olga Oakland
1905	1920	1940-1943
Mrs. M. C. Kenyon	Mrs. E. Taylor	Mary Carter Champion
1906	1921	1944-1946
Mrs. Henry Howard	Mabel N. Behrens	Mrs. Carolyn Hall Russell
1907	1922	1947-1948
Mrs. G. H. Baber	Alma DuBois	Eliza Parfitt
1908	1923	1949
Mrs. M. A. Farnsworth	Mrs. I. D. Richardson	Ingrid Johnson
1909-1911	1924-1926	1950-1951
Mrs. G. H. Baber	Myrtle V. Maxwell	Dora Greve
1912	1927-1933	1952-1957
Mrs. Mabelle Rowe	Lorena Wilcox	Edna Stoneburner
1913-1914	1934-1936	1958-1962
Cora B. Hicks	Pearl Hall	Alfreda Costerisan
1915	1937-1938	1962-
Bertha Phelps	Rachel Christman	Maybelle Vandermark
1916		
Mrs. J. W. Thorne		

REGISTRARS

1916-1918	Grace Kelsey
1919-1924	Ruby Lea
1925	Martha Montgomery Odom
1926-1928	A. N. Atteberry
1929-1933	Edythe Stephenson Cothren
1934-1936	Grace Butler
1937	Blanche Black
1938-1943	Theodora Wirak
1944	Mrs. Grace Kelsey Keith
1945-1950	Ruby Lea
1951-1958	Elva B. Gardner
1959-1962	Theodora Wirak-Lambeth

ALUMNI PRESIDENTS

1927-1931	W. B. Clark	1950-1951	Ross Hughes
1932	R. E. Cowdrick	1951-1952	Milton Connell
1933-1934	George Fuller	1953	Roscoe Mizelle
1935	T. R. Huxtable	1954-1955	Paul Boynton
1936-1938	Albert Hall	1955-1956	Roscoe Mizelle
1938-1940	Mrs. B. F. Summerour	1956-1958	Ted Graves
1940-1942	Mrs. R. K. Boyd	1958-1959	Roscoe Mizelle
1943	Clare Botimer	1959	Ellsworth McKee
1944-1946	Frank Ashlock	1960	Don Crook
1946-1947	Mrs. Daniel Walther	1961	Bill Hulsey
1948	Edward Banks	1962	Harry Hulsey
1949-1950	Lawrence Scales		

STUDENT SENATORS

1947-1948

Lawrence Scales, president	Kenneth Matthews
Cecil R. Coffey, vice president	Jimmie Lou Westerfield-Brackett
Mildred Bullock, secretary	Douglas Bennett
Roscoe C. Mizelle, treasurer	Kline Lloyd
Jack Darnell	Ray Weeks
Harold Sheffield	Eugene Wilson
Jack Sager	Ambrose Suhrie, coordinator
Carolyn Pichler	C. E. Wittschiebe, acting coordinator
Lanny Parsons	

(Student Senators continued on next page)

STUDENT SENATORS (Cont.)

1948-1949

Roscoe C. Mizelle, president	Ann Ashlock
Kenneth Mensing, vice president	Thomas Hansen
Frances Andrews, secretary	Betty Cloyton-Scott
Donald West, treasurer	Elizabeth Kistler-Lecher
Ben Wheeler	Sam Longley
Esther Hirst	Jimmie Lou Westerfield-Brackett
Rainey Hooper	Walter Maxey
Wallace Welch	Marilyn Olmstead-Parrish
Fred Veltman	Betty Hardy-Peterson
Margaret Motley	Ambrose L. Suhrie, coordinator
Cecil R. Coffey	

1949-1950

Kenneth Mensing, president	Calvin Acuff
Fred Veltman, vice president	Margaret Jo Urick
Margaret Motley, secretary	Walter Maxey
Fred Sanburn, treasurer	Ella Mae Clapp
Pansy Parker	Elbert Goodner
Wilbur Ostman	Taylor Hill
Barbara Kirschner	Betty Joe Boynton
Dale Fisher	Joe Lambeth
Betty Cummings-Phillips	Dorothy Dortch
Wallace Welch	Duane Pierson
Phaize Salhany	Beverly Jean Dillon
Florence Rozell	Dr. Ambrose Suhrie, coordinator
Bill Dysinger	Leif Kr. Tobiassen, acting coordinator
Ruby Teachey	

1950-1951

Joe Lambeth, president	David Henriksen
Bill Dysinger, vice president	Andy Saphiloff
Ruby Teachey, secretary	Loren Bishop
Floyd Matula, treasurer	Meridith Munroe
Craig Parrish	Chester Jordan
Bonnie Eaves	Clyde Springfield
Phillipe Raab	Ted Dortch
Bill Strickland	Mike Petricko
William Wampler	Thomas Mostert
Adolph Skender	Hugh Leggett
Layton Sutton	Jack Martz
Wallace Welch	Arthur Butterfield
Mary Elam	Leif Kr. Tobiassen, coordinator
Raymond Woolsey	

STUDENT SENATORS (Cont.)

1951-1952

Chester Jordan, president	Charles Harris
Arthur Butterfield, vice president	Johnny Harris
Layton Sutton, secretary	Lynne Jensen
Jack Martz, treasurer	C. L. Beason
Larry Hawkins	Euretha Coffey
Roy Battle	Charles Morgan
Glenn Coon	Ruby Teachey
Jack Price	John Gregory
Bob Ammons	Ferdi Wuttke
John Harlan	Ted Dortch
Grady Smoot	Rolando Drachenberg
James Joiner	Carol Jean Whidden
Dewey Urick	R. L. Hammill, coordinator
Floyd Greenleaf	

1952-53

Arthur Butterfield, president	Harry Danielson
Johnny Harris, vice president	Roy Battle
Florence Rozell, secretary	Catherine Brown
Charles Morgan, treasurer	Glenn Coon
James Joiner	Robert East
Grady Smoot	Floyd Greenleaf
Frank McMillan	Robert McCumber
C. L. Beason	James Savage
Olavi Weir	Alfred McClure
Ruby Lynn	Mabel Mitchell
Ted Graves	Mildred Whitaker
Larry Hawkins	Harry Hulsey
Jack Facundus	Elmer Taylor
Fred Wilson	Bobby Bowers
Bill Ingram	Howard Kennedy
Chester Damron	R. M. Craig, coordinator
Jim Alexander	

1953-54

Grady Smoot, president	Dean Kinsey
Ferdi Wuttke, vice president	James Ray McKinney
Lynne Jensen, secretary	Larry Hawkins
Frank McMillan, treasurer	Robert Fulghum
Donna Weber	James Alexander
Carl Ashlock	Peggy Dillard
Fred Wilson	Billy Mack Read
Francis Killen	Frank Wilson
Norman Trubey	Ted Graves
Jack Bohannon	Carolyn Haines
Fred Fuller	Fred Sanburn, coordinator
William Severs	

STUDENT SENATORS (Cont.)

1954-55

James Ray McKinney, president
 Chester Damron, vice president
 Kathrine Wooley, secretary
 Norman Trubey, treasurer
 Vinson Bushnell
 Walter Ward
 David Bauer
 Francis Killen
 Dwaine McIntosh
 Jack Bohannon
 Johnny Culp
 Joan Hedgepeth
 Mike Kabool

Dean Davis
 Joann Ausherman
 Joel Tompkins
 Cecil Abernathy
 Rebecca Binkley
 Alex Clark
 Floyd Greenleaf
 Paul Kilgore
 Howard Urick
 Gerald Swayze
 Don Bethea
 Joyce Larsen
 Leif Kr. Tobiassen, coordinator

1955-56

Dean Kinsey, president
 Don Bethea, vice president
 Joann Ausherman, secretary
 Robert Addison, treasurer
 Johnny Culp
 David Hess
 Paul Kilgore
 James McClintoch
 Herman Bauman
 Donald Crane
 Joya Lynn
 Dick Northrop
 Kenneth Wynn
 Carol McClure

Stewart Crook
 Arvo Schoen
 Donald Silver
 Carolyn Hoofard
 Wayne Taylor
 Bob Ingram
 Walter Ward
 Gene Ballenger
 Jerry Williams
 Ronnie Rodgers
 Carl Jansen
 Joanne Schimek
 L. N. Holm, coordinator

1956-57

Johnny Culp, president
 Loel Wurl, vice president
 Joyce Larsen, secretary
 Ronnie Rodgers, treasurer
 Carolyn Hoofard
 Bob Jobe
 Larry McClure
 Joya Lynn
 Dick Wuttke
 Carl Jansen
 Ronnie Haupt

Don Wilson
 June Neely
 Helen Case
 Paul Jensen
 Ingrid Christensen
 Patty Bell
 Gerald Swayze
 Brian Wilcox
 Nat Halverson
 Romaine Godwin
 E. T. Watrous, coordinator

1957-58

Ronald Haupt, president
 Don Wilson, vice president
 Helen Case, secretary
 Bob Ingram, treasurer
 Tom Walters
 Leslie Pendleton
 Anna Jean Robinson
 Brian Wilcox
 Dick Kenfield
 Caryl Maddox
 Nick Limberis
 Don Silver

Bruce Kopitzke
 Don Crane
 Gail Stringer
 Cliff Burgeson
 David Hamilton
 Dave Pauls
 Lucy Watkins
 Carolyn Hoofard
 Jan Rushing
 Chuck del Valle
 E. C. Banks, coordinator

STUDENT SENATORS (Cont.)

1958-59

Don Wilson, president
 Don Crane, vice president
 Romaine Godwin, secretary
 Don Hall, treasurer
 Ronnie Shealy
 Wilfred Reyna
 Dick Toler
 Don Culp
 Bill Jones
 Orville Swarner

Anne Davidson
 Don Short
 Elaine Sullivan
 Norman Peek
 Ted Anderson
 Carolyn Luce
 Jolena Taylor
 Leslie Pendleton
 Douglas Bethea
 William H. Taylor, coordinator

1959-60

Don Crane, president
 Dick Toler, vice president
 Jolena Taylor, secretary
 Don Hall, treasurer
 Gary Fowler
 Julius Garner
 Pat Mathers
 Bruce Freeman
 Pat McCullum
 Orville Swarner
 Bruce Kopitzke
 David Hamilton

Cliff Davis
 Chuck del Valle
 Carolyn Luce
 Dick Larsen
 Berry Cobb
 Bernard deVasher
 Ronnie Watson
 Ollie Mae Metts
 James King
 Winford Tate
 William H. Taylor, coordinator

1960-1961

Julius Garner, president
 Jack Krall, vice president
 Don Hall, secretary
 James Culpepper, treasurer
 David Parker
 Ken Kissinger
 Lamar Phillips
 Bruce Freeman
 George Pickel
 Alice Fowler
 Jon Gepford
 Pat McCollum

Terry McComb
 Fred Haerich
 Marvin Elliott
 Pat Mathers
 David Osborne
 Richard Brunk
 John LeBaron
 John Vogt
 Ronnie Watson
 Sandra Swain
 K. R. Davis, coordinator

1961-1962

Bruce Freeman, president
 David Osborne, vice president
 Alice Fowler, secretary
 Jon Gepford, treasurer
 Harold Walker
 Norman Elliott
 Ronnie Pickel
 James Dunn
 Bob Hale
 Ronnie Numbers
 Judy Edwards
 Marvin Elliott
 John Vogt

Terry McComb
 James King
 Linda Mundy
 James Wolcott
 Gerald Kovalski
 Darrell Cross
 Mary Ann Bogovich
 James Culpepper
 Bill Mundy
 Bruce Kopitzke
 David Rouse
 Bill Kirstein
 K. R. Davis, coordinator

CLASS PRESIDENTS

(There is no record of class officers before 1920)

1920	Clarence Field	1942	Emory Rogers
1921	Fred Fuller	1943	John Keplinger
1922	Thomas Huxtable	1944	George V. Fuller
1923	Fred Fuller	1945	Alan F. Bush
1924	Ralph Watts	1946	Joe Crews
1925	Donald Hunter	1947	Milton C. McConnell
1926	Hollis Terry	1948	Lawrence Scales
1927	Walter Clark	1949	Donald West
1928	Leslie Butterfield	1950	Wilber Ostman
1929	John Speyer	1951	Homer Douglas Bennett
1930	Eva Maude Wilson	1952	Robert Haeger
1931	La Verne Smith	1953	Kenneth Harding
1932	Walter M. Ost	1954	Fred Wilson
1933	Bruce Benjamin	1955	Grady Smoot
1934	Mary M. Lucas	1956	John Thurber
1935	Lowell H. Byers	1957	LaDon Homer
1936	Martha Jacqueleyn Brown	1958	Carl Jansen
1937	Carl Frank Romans	1959	Robert Burchard
1938	John Raymond Morphew	1960	William Straight
1939	Louis Waller	1961	Daniel Rozell
1940	James McLeod	1962	William Mundy
1941	Burgess Goodbrad		

CLASS MOTTOS

(There is no record of class mottos before 1920)

1920	Not at the top, but climbing
1921	Where Thou callest
1922	Not for self but others
1923	In His steps
1924	Achieve for Him
1925	Victory through Him
1926	As the Master shall choose
1927	All for Him
1928	Into the furrow of the world's needs
1929	Forsaking all, I take Him
1930	Into the Master's vineyard
1931	God first, by this we conquer
1932	Given to service
1933	Onward, upward
1934	For Christ, not fame
1935	Others
1936	Finishing to begin
1937	Deeds not words
1938	Loyalty of heart, purity of life
1939	Serve Jesus constantly
1940	Jesus, our pilot

CLASS MOTTONS (Cont.)

- 1941 To be and not to pretend
- 1942 Service, the proper fruit of knowledge
- 1943 For God and country
- 1944 Not at the top, but climbing
- 1945 His life, our guiding star
- 1946 Service measures consecration
- 1947 Determine to succeed
- 1948 Serve more courageously
- 1949 Service measures success
- 1950 Keep looking up
- 1951 Save to serve
- 1952 Character, not fame
- 1953 Unhesitating service
- 1954 Uphold the Word
- 1955 To reflect Christ, the light of the world
- 1956 Ministering to others for eternity
- 1957 Conquering with Christ
- 1958 Consecrated service
- 1959 Receiving to give
- 1960 Forgetting that which is behind
- 1961 A changeless purpose in a changing world
- 1962 To know Christ

TO KEEP IN REMEMBRANCE

Class Gifts

- 1925 Landscape picture for chapel
- 1926 Sign over entrance to campus
- 1927 Dictionary stand
- 1928 Sign near the railroad
- 1929 First chapel drapes and emblem
- 1930 Electric clock system connected with dormitories
- 1931 Altar rail on chapel platform
- 1932 \$100 for missions
- 1933 Offering to missions
- 1934 Picture, Christ in the Garden
- 1935 Pair of urns for chapel
- 1936 California incense cedar
- 1937 Ceiling lights for library
- 1938 Flood lights on chapel platform
- 1939 Chromium-plated clock
- 1940 Large world globe on mahogany stand (library)
- 1941 Drinking fountain, second floor administration building
- 1942 Library books
- 1943 Large movie screen
- 1944 Bronze plaques on gate pillars
- 1946 Neon sign at entrance walk to administration building
- 1947 Drinking fountain
- 1948 Library fountain
- 1949 Money for class chimes
- 1950 Chapel drapes
- 1951 Steps to the library
- 1952 Sidewalk to the library

CLASS GIFTS (Cont.)

- 1953 Cement lawn seats
- 1954 Cement walk to the library
- 1955 Platform in student park
- 1956 Lamp posts - library, music building, science building
- 1957 Chapel pulpit
- 1958 Clock, Lynn Wood Hall
- 1959 Microfilm reader, library
- 1960 School flag
- 1961 Desk for the new church
- 1962 Map and mission board to show Alumni service

As an institution grows, the need for and usefulness of some of the class gifts are unfortunately removed.

PRESIDENTS OF MEN'S CLUB

- 1925 John S. Murchison
- 1926 Thomas Strickland, Walter Martin
- 1927 John Speyer
- 1928 William Kuester, Carlie Boykin
- 1929 William Giles, S. Horton McLennan
- 1930 William Giles
- 1934 Elmer Leitner
- 1936 Bob Cone, Ivan Crowder
- 1937 Ivan Crowder
- 1938 Coyne Knight
- 1939 Charles Plyer, Louis Waller
- 1940 John Palmer, Bob Spangler
- 1941 Warren Oakes, Wayne Foster
- 1942 Darrell Chisolm, Oliver Foust
- 1943 Theodore Lysek, Leonard Evans
- 1944 Roland Semmens
- 1945 Charles Pierce
- 1946 Paul Haynes
- 1949 Don Kenyon, Henry Wooten
- 1952 Bob Ammons, Sam Croft
- 1952 Jack Facundus, Billy Read
- 1954 William Severs
- 1955 Dan Hart, Bob Green
- 1956 Martin Hollingsworth, Sonny Wurl
- 1957 Gerald Swayze, Bryan Wilcox
- 1958 Vernon Sparks, Richard Green
- 1960 Bernard DeVasher
- 1961 John Gepford
- 1962 James Wolcott

PRESIDENTS OF WOMEN'S CLUB

- 1923 Dorothy Peppers Mouchon
- 1924 Martha Minnick, Allene Gooch
- 1925 Sarah Edwards, Mildred Emanuel Bradley
- 1926 Thelma Jones, Elaine Yeast
- 1927 Dorothy Peppers, Mary Ann Gatlin

PRESIDENTS OF WOMEN'S CLUB (Cont.)

1928	Thyra Doreen Burke, Nella C. Smith
1929	Helen Watts, Frances Rilea
1930	Dorothy Ulmer
1931	Frances Marden, Mary Gartley
1932	Jewell Johnson
1934	Mary Byers, Mary Lucas
1935	Martha Brown Shain
1936	Martha Brown Shain
1938	Martha Brown Shain
1939	Tui Knight
1940	Mattie Mae Carter, Betty Nordan
1941	Maizie Franz, Mattie Mae Carter
1942	Ruth Carterette, Ferrell McMahan
1943	Ruth Risetters, Claudine Hoskins
1944	Eddie Greek, Rachel Atkins
1946	Ruth Peterson
1947	Dixie Reeder
1948	Marian Hilton, Carol Russ
1949	Mary Boals, Caroline Pitcher
1950	Helen Terry, Ruby Teachey
1951	Betty Grounds, Betty Park
1952	Catherine Brown
1953	Elsie Simmonds, Louise Ringer
1954	Joan Hedgepeth, Jerry Hawk
1955	Donna Weber, Kathryn Woolsey
1956	Daphne Lyle, Joya Lynn
1957	Ingrid Christensen, Patty Bell
1958	Pat Betancourt, Dorothy Nelson
1959	Marilyn Miller, Diane Ludlam
1960	Julia Boyd, Pat McCollum
1961	Alice Fowler, Marilee Easter
1962	Jo Anne Schuler, Linda Mundy

PRESIDENTS, COORDINATORS, AND PROJECTS OF THE STUDENT ASSOCIATION

1947-48 Lawrence Scales Ambrose Suhrie
Arbor day and campus clean-up; Ushering organization developed

1948-49 Roscoe Mizelle Ambrose Suhrie
Campus clean-up; campus beauty spots; funds for Hackman Hall

1949-50 Kenneth Mensing Leif Kr. Tobiassen
Arbor Day; Wolsey, Veltman sent to Europe for World Congress. **Southern Accent** and **Southern Memories** tied closely to Association

1950-51 Joe Lambeth Leif Kr. Tobiassen
Radio Station WSMC; first Intercollegiate Workshop; Student Association constitution drafted, voted

1951-52 Chester Jordan Richard Hammill
Courtesy Week; helping to lay floors in Tabernacle; improved tennis courts

1952-53 Arthur Butterfield Rupert Craig
Courtesy Week; improvement in cafeteria service

1953-1954 Grady Smoot Fred Sanburn
Courtesy Week; books sent to Africa

1954-55 James Ray McKinney Leif Kr. Tobiassen
Freshman orientation week; College Days organized; Candlelight Hour initiated, Student Park developed

1955-56 Dean Kinsey L. N. Holm
College Days, housing, entertainment

1956-57 John Culp E. T. Watrous
Collection of funds for project; flu vaccine

1957-58 Ronald Haupt E. C. Banks
Suhrie Memorial dedicatory; publication of first "Joker"; Courtesy Week; Polio injections; project, \$15,000 to remodel Lynn Wood Hall chapel

1958-59 Donald Wilson William H. Taylor
\$5,000 for student lounge, erection of several bill-boards; College Days

1959-60 Donald Crane William H. Taylor
Courtesy Week, Thanksgiving basket project; creating of school flag; College Days

1960-61 Julius Garner Kenneth Davis
College Days; Courtesy Week; \$750 for Chiapas Mission

1961-62 Bruce Freeman Kenneth Davis
Revitalized WSMC-FM on air; drive for scholarship excellence; College Days; Courtesy Week

WHO'S WHO

In American Colleges and Universities

1946

Milton Connell
Jack Darnell
Robert Kistler

Ruth Peterson
Max Ritchie

Lawrence Scales
Wayne Thurber

1947

Jack Darnell
Ruth Risetter

Robert Kistler
Mildred Bullock

Ben Wheeler

1948

Melvin Hickman
John Wilson

Lawrence Scales

Kenneth Matthews

1949

Jimmie Lou Westerfield
Betty Hardy

Donald West
Frances Andrews

Cecil Coffey

1950

Forest Zill
Fred Veltman

Catherine Frauser
Roscoe Mizelle

Douglas Bennett

1951

Betty Jo Boynton
William Dysinger

Joe Lambeth
Raymond Woolsey

Mary Elam

1952

Wallace Welch
Robert Haege
Layton Sutton

Margaret Motley
Chester Jordan
Dewey Urick

Floyd Greenleaf
James Joiner

1953

Art Butterfield
Flossie Rozelle
Kenneth Harding

Carol Jean Whidden
Ted Graves
Roy Crawford

James Joiner
Floyd Greenleaf

1954

Ferdi Wuttke
Walter Fenz
James Ray McKinney

Grady Smoot
Lester Rilea

Olavi Weir
Mildred Whitaker

1955

James Alexander
Mike Kabool
Floyd Greenleaf

John Bottsford
James Ray McKinney
Ferdi Wuttke

Frank McMillan
Grady Smoot
Olavi Weir

1956

Robert Addison
Herman Bauman
Vinson Bushnell
John Culp, Jr.

Paul Kilgore
Jeanette Maas
Pat O'Day
Victor O'Day

Wayne Taylor
Norman Trubey
Walter Ward

WHO'S WHO IN AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (Cont.)

1957

Arvo Schoen
Ronnie Rodgers
Richard Wuttke

Julian Coggin
Joyce Larsen

Joya Lynn
June Neely

1958

Helen Case
Joann Ausherman
Bob Ingram

Paul Jensen
Don Wilson
Romaine Godwin

Ronald Haupt
Tom Walters
Bob Pierson

1959

Phyllis Finney
Amy Bushnell
Anne Davidson

Don Crane
Jim Tucker
Mrs. Robert Romans

Norman Peek
Carolyn Luce

1960

Berry Cobb

David Hamilton

Dick Larsen

1961

Julia Boyd
Julius Garner
Donald Hall
William Henson

Suzanne Johnson
Jeanne Pettis
Orville Swarner, Jr.

Jolena Taylor
Richard Toler
Mary Ann Shanko

1962

Ed Bergholt
John Bridges
Alice Fowler

Bruce Freeman
Jon Gepford
Ollie Mae Metts

Bill Mundy
Harold Walker
Ronald Watson

EDITORS OF THE SCHOOL PAPER

Southland Scroll

1929-32 Edyth Stephenson

1932-33 Ellen Lundquist

1933 Eileen Mulford

1934 Ellen Lundquist

1935 Grace Butler

1936 Pearl Hall, Blanch Black

1937 Irma Osteen

1937-38 Standish Hoskins

1938-39 Margaret Seilaz

1939 Freida Clark

1940 John D. Irwin, Nellie Smith

1941 Ferrel McMahan, Benjamin Herndon, Virginia Westermeyer

1942 Juanita Carithers, Mary F. Scales

1943 Sara Conger, Ross Hughes

1944 Cathrene Farrell, Jack Darnell, Paul Haynes

EDITORS OF THE SCHOOL PAPER (Cont.)

Southern Accent

1945	Frances Andrews
1946	Ramera Steen, Otis Graves
1947	Frank Jobe, Wendell Spurgeon
1948	Eugene Wilson, Bill Lewis, Genevieve Derden
1949-50	Fred Veltman
1950-51	Raymond Woolsey
1952	Floyd Greenleaf
1953	James Joiner, Charles Morgan
1954	Vinson Bushnell
1955	Johnny Culp
1956	Joya Lynn Schoen
1957	Anna Jean Robinson Allen
1958	Don Short
1959	Stanley Showalter
1960	David Parker, Sanford Lewis
1961	Sue Johnson
1962	Gerald Kovalski

EDITORS OF YEARBOOKS

(The first yearbook was published in 1923)

(No yearbooks were published 1931-1937)

THE SOUTHLAND

1923	Merwin Thurber	1927	L. F. Cunningham
1924	B. A. Wood	1928	Dorothy Seyle
1925	J. S. Cowdrick	1929	Stella Mae Beauchamp
1926	W. B. Randall	1930	

THE TRIANGLE

1938	Irma Lee Osteen	1942	Wayne Foster
1939	John D. Irwin	1943	Juanita Jo Carithers
1940	Jubert Anderson	1944	Claudine Hopkins
1941	Lorabel Peavey		

SOUTHERN MEMORIES

1945	B. P. Haskell	1954	Billy Mack Read
1946	Jack Darnall	1955	David Bauer
1947	John A. Wilson	1956	Paul Kilgore
1948	Jack S. Darnall	1957	Carolyn Hoofard
1949	Frances Andrews	1958	Tom Walters
1950	Margaret Jo Urick	1959	Carolyn Luce
1951	David Henricksen	1960	Gary Fowler
1952	James Joiner	1961	Lamar Phillips
1953	Grady Smoot	1962	Mary Ann Bogovich

DEDICATION OF YEARBOOKS

(The first yearbook was published in 1923)
 (No yearbooks were published 1931-1937)

THE SOUTHLAND

1923	President Leo Thiel	1927	John H. Talge
1924	Maude I. Jones	1928	W. H. Heckman
1925	F. W. Field	1929	President H. J. Klooster
1926	Our Fathers and Mothers	1930	R. W. Wood

THE TRIANGLE

1938	President J. C. Thompson	1941	Our Parents
1939	R. W. Wood	1942	Students in Service Khaki-Clad
1940	Maude I. Jones	1943	No Dedication

SOUTHERN MEMORIES

1944	D. C. Ludington	1954	The Faculty
1945	Olive Braley	1955	E. C. Banks
1946	C. A. Russell	1956	Mary Dietel
1947	Clarence Dortch	1957	Our Parents
1948	Dr. Ambrose L. Suhrie	1958	Hira T. Curtis
1949	President Kenneth Wright	1959	Dr. G. E. Shankel, Elder H. E. Baasch
1950	Dr. F. O. Rittenhouse	1960	Dr. E. T. Watrous
1951	C. E. Wittschiede	1961	Dr. John Christensen
1952	H. A. Miller	1962	Dr. K. M. Kennedy
1953	Dr. Richard Hammill		

ENROLLMENT STATISTICS, 1916-1960**Southern Junior College and Southern Missionary College**

1916-17	9	1939-40	172
1917-18	13	1940-41	189
1918-19	7	1941-42	171
1919-20	14	1942-43	134
1920-21	26	1943-44	124
1921-22	15	1944-45	177
1922-23	25	1945-46	258
1923-24	37	1946-47	503
1924-25	54	1947-48	472
1925-26	48	1948-49	481
1926-27	40	1949-50	456
1927-28	52	1950-51	517
1928-29	62	1951-52	575
1929-30	68	1952-53	515
1930-31	74	1953-54	564
1931-32	75	1954-55	498
1932-33	45	1955-56	512
1933-34	64	1956-57	533
1934-35	108	1957-58	528
1935-36	123	1958-59	597
1936-37	150	1959-60	626
1937-38	145	1960-61	646
1938-39	133	1961-62	802

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF STAFF MEMBERS 1892-1961

The objectives of the Teacher as He led His disciples in wisdom's way have been deep in the hearts of the teachers of this college through these seventy years; for this is a "School of His Planning."

*The staff and years of service have been made up from catalogs and may be only approximate. Many shifts occur after the catalogs are published.

- ACKERMAN, DOROTHY EVANS
Music, 1945-1949, 1958-
- ACKERMAN, J. M.
Education, Admissions, 1958-
- ADAMS, F. L.
Music, 1916
- ADAMS, K. M.
Education, 1924-1926
- ADAMS, MRS. K. M.
Education, 1926
- ADKINS, GRANT
Religion, 1893-1894
- ADKINS, LILLIE
1893-1894
- ALDRIDGE, ANNA MARY
Food Service, 1939
- ALLEE, HATTIE
Education, 1899-1901
- AMMONS, ROBERT
Store, 1955
- ANDERSON, ALBERT
Printing, 1951-1956
- ANDERSON, MRS. ALBERT
Academy Registrar, 1951-1956
- ANDERSON, ELLEN
Home Economics, 1933-1935
- ANDERSON, KEITH
Physician, 1957-1960
- ANDERSON, MERLIN
Physician, 1954
- ANDREASON, ESTER
Home Economics, 1953
- ANDREWS, FRANCES
English, 1954-1958
- ASHLOCK, J. F.
Religion, 1944-1950
- ASHLOCK, MARCELLA
Director, Health Service,
1944-1945, 1950
- ATTEBERRY, A. N.
President, Business Manager,
1916-1917, 1924-1928
- ATTEBERRY, MRS. A. N.
Hydrotherapy, Home Economics,
1924-1928
- AUSHERMAN, LORENE
Academy Registrar, 1956-1961
- BAASCH, HENRY
Religion, 1955-1960
- BABER, G. H.
Dean of Men, Business Manager,
1903-1905, 1907, 1909-1911, 1914
- BABER, MRS. G. H.
Dean of Women, Education,
1907, 1909-1911
- BAESSLER, MRS. I.
Education, 1947-1948
- BAILEY, MRS. O.
Nursing, 1959-1960
- BAILEY, W. E.
Basket Factory, 1923-1925
- BAIZE, K. C.
Accounting, Enterprises, 1953-1956
- BALDWIN, MILDRED
Education, 1957-
- BANKS, E. C.
Religion, 1946-1958
- BARNES, E. J.
Dean of Men, 1937
- BARTLET, MARTHA
Education, 1926
- BRALEY, OLIVE ROGERS
Music, 1938-1945
- BEAVERS, BARBARA
Nursing, 1961-
- BEAUCHAMP, STELLA
College Nurse, 1929-1930
- BECKNER, H. R.
Pastor, 1946-1960
- BEHRENS, J. H.
Religion, 1925-1931
- BEHRENS, MABEL N.
Education, 1921-1932
- BENJAMIN, W. A.
Assistant Manager, 1932-1934
- BIRD, MARTIN
Printing, 1949-1950
- BIRD, SELMA
Education, 1949-1950
- BISCHOFF, J. H.
Religion, 1953
- BISSETT, MARION
Education, 1914
- BLACK, BLANCHE
Registrar, 1937
- BLAND, W. T.
President, 1896-1897
- BLAND, MRS. W. T.
Education, 1896-1897
- BOTTSFORD, BARBARA
Education, 1959-1961
- BOWEN, R. G.
Treasurer, Business Office, 1947-1961
- BOWEN, R. N.
Printing, 1945-1946
- BOWEN, THYRA
(See Sloan, Thyra)
- BOYD, MRS. C. J.
Food Service, Home Economics, 1919
- BOYD, R. K.
Business Administration, 1939-1944
- BOYNTON, GERALD
Industrial Arts, 1947-1956
- BOYNTON, PAUL
Religion, 1953-
- BRACKETT, JIMMIE LOU
Business Administration, 1950

STAFF MEMBERS (Cont.)

- BRADLEY, W. P.
Science, Mathematics, 1923-1925
- BRENT, ZACHARY
Music, 1923-1925
- BRICKMAN, THERESA
Business Administration, 1943-
- BROOKE, FRANCES ANN
Business Administration, 1939-
- BROOKE, GRADY
(See Summerour, Grady)
- BROWN, EVERETT
Creamery, 1954-1956
- BROWN, HILDA
Music, 1932-1933
- BROWN, JACQUE EVANS
Language, 1951-1953
- BROWN, JANE
Secretary to President, 1953-
- BROWN, S. D.
Librarian, 1936-
- BRUCE, MARIAM
College Nurse, 1934
- BRUECHNER, KURT E.
Hosiery Mill, 1943-1944
- BURCHARD, ANN MAXWELL
Education, 1956-1957
- BUSHNELL, C. G.
Communication Arts, 1954-
- BUTLER, GRACE
Registrar, 1935-1936
- BUTLER, J. L.
Music, 1923-1925
- CADY, M. E.
President, Business Manager, 1927
- CALDWELL, DELLA TINSLEY
Home Economics, 1903
- CALHOUN, E.
Broom Factory, 1935
- CALHOUN, RITA
Nursing, 1959-1960
- CALICOTT, VESTA
Secretarial Science, 1912
- CANNON, GUY
Laundry, 1948-1949
- CARNAHAN, DAVID T.
Hosiery Mill, 1938-1941
- CARR, ROY L.
Assistant Business Manager, Accounting,
1921-1928
- CASE, R. W.
Social Science, 1918
- CASTLE, LEOLA
(See Starkey, Leola)
- CHACE, STANLEY
Principal, Elementary School, 1957-1961
- CHAMPION, MARY CARTER
Dean of Women, Natural Science,
1940-1942
- CHAPMAN, DOLORES
Nursing, 1959-
- CHINN, CLARENCE
Natural Science, 1958-
- CHRISTENSEN, JOHN
Natural Science, 1956
- CHRISTENSEN, OTTO
Religion, 1956-
- CHRISTENSEN, MRS. OTTO
Home Economics, 1956-
- CHRISTMAN, RACHEL
Dean of Women, Social Science, 1937-1938
- CHRISTOPHER, RICHARD
Education, 1961-
- CLARK, JEROME
Social Science, 1959-
- CLARK, MRS. J. L.
Laundry, 1931-1934
- CLARK, W. B.
Dean of Men, Printing, 1929-1936
- CLEVELAND, CLYDE C.
Treasurer, 1943-1946
- COLCORD, ADA
1892-1895
- COLCORD, CELIAN
1893-1895
- COLCORD, G. W.
Principal, 1892-1895
- COLCORD, MAGGIE
1893-1895
- CONGER, ELMYRA
Education, Food Service,
1945-1948, 1954-
- CONNELL, M. E.
Broom Factory, 1948-1950, 1953, 1954
- COOPER, J. B.
Physical Education, 1957-
- CORNWELL, MRS. A. W.
Laundry, 1920
- CORY, R. V.
Business Administration,
Business Manager, 1908-1912
- CORY, MRS. R. V.
Education, 1908
- COSENTINE, F. R.
Music, 1955-1956
- COSTERISAN, ALFREDA
Dean of Women, 1959-1962
- COTHRAN, EDYTHE STEPHENSON
Registrar, Music, 1931-1933
- COTHRAN, FRED
Store, 1931
- COULTER, PERRY
Buildings and Grounds, 1958-1961
- COWLES, CLIFTON
Music, 1953-1954
- COX, J. M.
Store, 1932
- CRAIG, R. M.
Business Administration, 1951-1955
- CRANE, E. A.
Associate Pastor, 1956-1958
- CROOK, DON
Music, 1959-
- CROUSE, JUDSON
Music, Language, 1905-1906
- CRUTCHER, A. L.
Industrial Arts, 1933-1934
- CRUZE, JOHN
Agriculture, 1912
- CULPAN, FLORENCE
Nursing, 1961-
- CULVER, CLARA
Assistant Librarian, 1948
- CUNNINGHAM, L. F.
Store, 1929
- CURTIS, FRANCES
Music, 1951-1953

STAFF MEMBERS (Cont.)

- CURTIS, H. T.
Applied Arts, 1950-1958
- CUSHMAN, W. E.
Bindery, 1961-
- CUTTS, VERNA B.
Language, 1908-1909
- DAHLBECK, R. M.
Physical Education, 1953-1955
- DAKE, S. W.
Business Administration, 1946-1949
- DART, MRS. O. L.
Education, Language, 1923-1925
- DAVIDSON, RALPH
Business Administration,
Treasurer, 1956-1961
- DAVIS, KENNETH
Dean of Men, 1959-
- DEAN, CYRIL
Physical Education, 1961-
- DEAN, GEORGE B.
Natural Science, 1940-1953
- DEAN, OLIVIA
Education, Art, 1939-
- DERN, ARTHUR
Dairy, 1953
- DETHORBE, FLORENCE
Natural Science, Nursing, 1905
- DICKERSON, S. R.
Maintenance, 1951-1954
- DIETEL, MARY
English, 1940-1959
- DOCK, MRS. T. S.
Language, 1912
- DORTCH, C. W.
Music, 1943-1946
- DORTCH, J. H.
Business Manager, 1901
- DROUAULT, EILEEN
Academy, 1960-1962
- DUBOIS, ALMA
Dean of Women, 1922
- DUNN, KENNETH
Printing, 1958-1959
- EADIE, MILDRED
(See Oakes, Mildred)
- EDGMON, GROVER
Custodian, Laundry, Sheriff, 1953-
- EDWARDS, D. R.
Music, 1931-1936
- EDWARDS, MRS. D. R.
College Nurse, 1931
- EDWARDS, JAMES
Dean of Men, 1955-1956
- ELMORE, LANGDON
Cashier, 1948-1949
- EMORI, HELEN
Nursing, 1961-
- ERWIN, L. C.
Custodian, 1958
- EVANS, DOROTHY
(See Ackerman, Dorothy)
- FALK, R. M.
Dean of Men, Mathematics, 1908
- FARNSWORTH, MERTON A.
Dean of Men, Mathematics, 1908
- FARNSWORTH, MRS. MERTON A.
Dean of Women, Home Economics, 1908
- FATTIC, G. R.
Dean of Men, Education, 1913-1915
- FATTIC, MRS. G. R.
Social Science, 1914
- FERREE, NELLIE
Education, 1937-1938, 1941-1946
- FIELD, A. D.
Natural Science, Mathematics, 1921
- FIELD, C. S.
Printing, 1923
- FIELD, F. W.
Religion, Greek, 1916-1935
- FLEMING, CHARLES
General Manager, Cabinet Shop,
Business Manager, 1942, 1946-1956, 1959-
- FOGG, FRANK
Broom Factory, 1955-
- FOOTE, GERALDINE
Assistant in Food Service, 1960-
- FOREHAND, HELGA
Nursing, 1956-
- FORRESTER, RICHARD
Physical Education, 1956
- FOSTER, KATHERINE
Music, 1907-1908
- FOUNTAIN, B. J.
Blacksmith, 1918-1926
- FRANK, OTTILIE
Language, 1948
- FULLER, C. M.
Store, 1945
- FULLER, GEORGE
Accountant, Treasurer,
Postmaster, 1924-1926- 1929-
- GAITENS, PEARL
Business Administration, 1948-1949
- GANT, OLA K.
Home Economics, 1930, 1936-1941
- GARDNER, ELVA B.
Registrar, Alumni Secretary, 1949-
- GARDNER, JOHN
Education, 1955
- GASKELL, DUANE
Natural Science, Mathematics, 1955
- GEACH, PATRICIA
Education, 1947
- GEPFORD, JOHN
Broom Factory, Wood Products,
1938-1944, 1946, 1947
- GIDDINGS, ELAINE
English, Speech, 1946-1950
- GIFFORD, ED.
Broom Factory, 1912
- GILMAN, R. F.
Industrial Arts, 1926-1927
- GISH, I. M.
Education, Natural Science,
1942, 1945-1947
- GISH, LOUISE
Home Economics, Nursing, 1945-1946
- GJORDING, J. C.
Field Representative, 1948
- GOODBRAD, JOHN
Purchasing Agent, Enterprises, 1955-
- GOODGE, R. F.
Printing, 1938-1941

STAFF MEMBERS (Cont.)

- GOTT, G. T.
Credit Manager, Business
Administration, 1948-1954, 1960-1948
- GOTT, ROSELLA
1948
- GRAY, AGNES
Secretary to President, 1918
- GRAY, ALSIE
Food Service, Home Economics, 1917
- GREEN, FRED L.
Treasurer, Assistant Manager, 1938-1941
- GREEN, GRACE EVANS
Education, 1939-1941
- GREVE, DORA
Education, 1943-1950
- GREY, CALLIE
Food Service, 1907
- GRUNDSET, EDGAR
Natural Science, 1958-
- HAGEN, B. J.
Garage, 1942-1949, 1951-
- HALE, RUTH B.
Education, 1916-1918
- HALL, ALBERT
Printing, 1937-1938, 1942-1944
- HALL, PEARL L.
Dean of Women, Language, 1930-1938
- HALVORSEN, H. J.
Agriculture, 1935-1940
- HAMEL, LYLE
Music, 1959-
- HAMILTON, H. H.
President, 1925-1926
- HAMBRICK, NANNIE
Food Service, 1950
- HAMMILL, RICHARD
Academic Dean, Social Science,
Religion, 1947-1951, 1953-1955
- HAMPTON, R. C.
Broom Factory, 1932-1934, 1937
- HAMPTON, MRS. R. C.
Food Service, 1933-1934
- HARRISON, A. F.
Canvassing, 1899-1901
- HARRISON, NELLAH
Education, 1914
- HARTER, BETTY KLOTZ
Education, Music, Physical
Education, 1940-1941, 1945-1949
- HARTLEY, MARY ELLEN
Music, 1948-1949
- HAUGHEY, KENNETH
Dean of Men, 1905
- HAUSLER, J. C.
Social Science, 1929-1935
- HAUSLER, MRS. J. C.
Music, 1929-1931
- HAYWARD, OTIS
Natural Science, 1901
- HEFFERLIN, RAY
Natural Science, 1956-
- HEISER, LOIS
(See Jacobs, Lois)
- HEMME, THELMA
Home Economics, 1958-
- HENDERSHOT, H. V.
Associate Pastor, 1958-1960
- HERIN, MAZIE
Nursing, 1957-1960
- HETHERINGTON, A. J.
Education, 1908-1909
- HEWITT, PAUL
Music, 1938
- HICKS, CORA B.
Dean of Women, Natural Science,
1913-1914
- HIGGINS, W. B.
Academy Principal, Education, 1951-1957
- HIGGINS, MRS. W. B.
Home Economics, 1951-1957
- HILDEBRAND, MINNIE
Education, 1906-1908, 1911-1913
- HILL, MILO
Music, 1958
- HINTON, MAMBERT
Education, 1935
- HOAR, PAUL
Natural Science, Academy
Principal, 1953-1960
- HOAR, MRS. PAUL
Secretarial Science, 1953-1960
- HOEHN, DAVID
Physician, 1949
- HOLLADAY, LILLIAN
Language, Home Economics, 1907
- HOLM, L. N.
General Manager, Business
Manager, Education, 1955-1958
- HOOPER, H. R.
Industrial Arts, 1950
- HOOPES, L. A.
Religion, 1914-1915
- HOWARD, HENRY
Dean of Men, Education, 1906
- HOWARD, MRS. HENRY
Dean of Women, 1906
- HOWARD, MELVIN
Treasurer, 1942
- HUGHES, LAWRENCE
Natural Science, Mathematics, 1955
- HULSEY, HARRY
Industrial Arts, 1956-1960
- HULSEY, WILLIAM
Cabinet Shop, 1956-
- HUNTER, NELLIE
Food Service, Home Economics, 1912-1913
- HUXTABLE, T. R.
Industrial Arts, Salesman,
1923-1924, 1935-1937
- HUXTABLE, MRS. T. R.
Language, 1918
- HYDE, GORDON
Religion, Speech, 1957-
- INGRAM, ELLA M.
Education, 1919-1922
- INGRAM, MARTYN
Secretary to President, 1938
- INGRAM, RUTH
Education, 1937
- IRWIN, C. W.
Principal, Religion, Mathematics,
1898-1900
- IRWIN, MRS.
Food Service, 1895-1897

STAFF MEMBERS (Cont.)

- IRWIN, MINNIE
Dean of Women, 1899-1900
- JACKSON, B. L.
Music, 1958-1959
- JACKSON, EDWINNA
Music, 1958-1959
- JACOBS, BERTHA
Education, 1927
- JACOBS, L. A.
Education, Secretarial Science,
1914, 1928
- JACOBS, LOIS HEISER
Home Economics, 1946-1950
- JAMES, W. S.
Physical Education, Social
Science, 1945-1947
- JENSEN, F. B.
Religion, 1946-1948
- JOHNSON, ELSIE ORTNER
Secretarial Science, 1938-1942
- JOHNSON, INGRID
Dean of Women, Physical
Education, 1949-1950
- JOHNSON, RUDOLF
Dean of Men, Social Science, 1938-1941
- JOHNSTON, H. A.
Dean of Men, Social Science, 1919-1922
- JOHNSTON, MRS. H. A.
Hydrotherapy, 1920-1921
- JONES, JOHN
Natural Science, 1942
- JONES, MAUDE
English, Mathematics, 1918-1952
- JONES, RUTH
(See Sorrell, Ruth)
- KALAR, ADDIE MAE
Language, 1918
- KEITH, GRACE K.
Registrar, 1944
- KELLAMS, NORMA
Secretarial, 1961-1962
- KELSEY, GRACE W.
Secretarial Science, Home
Economics 1916
- KENNEDY, FRANCES
Education, 1909-1910
- KENNEDY, J. R.
Business Manager, 1919-1922
- KENNEDY, K. M.
Education and Psychology, 1956-
- KENYON, MRS. M. C.
Dean of Women, 1905-1907
- KERR, MIRIAM
Nursing, 1959-
- KEWLEY, JOAN
Education, Language, 1953
- KILGORE, CHARLES L.
Business Administration, 1903-1906
- KILGORE, MARY
Music, 1899-1900
- KILGORE, MRS. ROCHELLE PHILMON
Education, Language, 1909-1915
- KING, AUBREY
Enterprises, Accountant, 1958-1962
- KING, GLEE
Business Administration, 1929
- KIRK, IVA
Music, 1922-1929
- KIRSTEIN, W.
Printing, 1935
- KLEIN, A. E.
Southern Mercantile, 1956
- KLOOSTER, H. J.
President, Business Manager, 1928-1937
- KNIGHT, ANNIE
Nursing, Home Economics, 1899-1900
- KNOLL, M. D.
Natural Science, 1930
- KOPITZKE, IRMA
(See Smoot, Irma)
- KOUDELE, BETTY BROOK
Language, 1952-1953
- KOUGL, ADEL
Home Economics, 1950
- KROGSTAD, NORMAN
Music, 1950-1957
- KROGSTAD, MRS. NORMAN
Music, 1950-1951, 1954-1956
- KUHLMAN, H. H.
Natural Science, Mathematics, 1946-
- KUHLMAN, MARIAN
Director, Health Service, 1953-
- KUMMER, CHRISTINE
Nursing, 1956-
- KUUTTI, RAYMOND
Music, 1961-
- LAMBETH, H. C.
Custodian, 1959-1962
- LAMBETH, THEODORA WIRAK
Registrar, Treasurer, 1937-1943, 1959-1962
- LANG, C. A.
Maintenance, Central Supply, 1950-1962
- LAURITZEN, A. L.
Music, 1954-1957
- LAURITZEN, MRS. A. L.
Music, 1954-1956
- LAWRENCE, ADDIE E.
Food Service, 1899-1900
- LAWRENCE, LEILA
Education, 1895-1897
- LAWRENCE, L. L.
Business Manager, Secretarial
Science, 1899-1900
- LAWRENCE, N. W.
Principal, 1895-1897, 1899-1900
- LAWSON, LILA
Language, Academy Dean of
Women, 1954
- LEA, RUBY
Registrar, Bindery, Secretarial
Science, 1918-1926, 1945, 1947-
- LEASE, ALICE
Education, 1946-1948
- LEASE, HAROLD F.
Natural Science, Dean of Men,
1943, 1945-1948
- LEDFORD, C. E.
Agriculture, 1918-1933
- LEDFORD, MRS. C. E.
Business Administration, 1930
- LEECH, W. D.
Social Science, Natural Science,
1919-1920
- LEIGHTON, RUBY
Home Economics, 1910

STAFF MEMBERS (Cont.)

- LENKER, METTIE SHARP
 Dean of Women, 1901-1904
 LICKY, L. D.
 Music, Secretarial Science, 1914
 LINDBERG, EVLYN
 English, 1959-
 LOVELL, A. I.
 Natural Science, 1910-1911
 LUCE, RANSOM
 Store, 1950
 LUDGATE, T. K.
 Religion, Greek, 1943-1946
 LUDINGTON, D. C.
 Education, Language, Industrial
 Arts, Social Sciences, 1931-1943,
 1945, 1948-1953
 LUDINGTON, LOUIS
 Music, 1939-1940
 LUNDQUIST, EVIE
 Cashier, 1940-1942
 LUNDQUIST, H. B.
 Religion, Alumni Secretary,
 Public Relations, 1953-1960
 LYNDEN, FRANK
 1895-1896
 LYNN, R. E.
 Industrial Arts, 1948-1950
 MACMILLAN, J. K.
 Secretarial Science, 1919
 MADGWICK, GORDON
 English, 1959-
 MARSHALL, J. S.
 Dean of Men, Social Science, 1915-1918
 MARSHALL, MARIAN B.
 Education, 1916-1918
 MARSHALL, MRS. SIDNEY
 Language
 MARTINSON, ELSIE M.
 Natural Science, Nursing,
 Physical Education, 1902-1904
 MATHIELL, JUANITA
 Education, 1944
 MAXWELL, ANN
 (See Burchard, Ann)
 MAXWELL, C. A.
 Dean of Men, Social Science,
 Industrial Arts, 1912-1913
 MAXWELL, MYRTLE
 Dean of Women, Education,
 1918-1940
 McCUEAN, DOROTHY
 College Nurse, 1932-1933
 McGEE, J. P.
 Printing, 1916-1920
 McGEE, RUBY D.
 Education, 1935-1936
 McKEE, O. D.
 Store, Bakery, 1948, 1959-
 McMILLAN, FRANK
 Southern Mercantile, 1954-1955
 McMURPHY, ELMORE J.
 Religion, English, 1951-1956
 McMURPHY, KATHLEEN, B.
 English, 1951-1956
 McNELL, ADELINE
 Home Economics, Food Service, 1914
 MEDFORD, MENTON
 Dairy and Farm, 1948
 MENCH, GERTRUDE
 Nursing, 1956-1959
 MENTZ, GLADYS
 Nursing, 1956-1959
 MERCHANT, ROBERT
 Treasurer, 1961-
 MERRIMAN, MARGARITA DIETEL
 Music, 1957-1958
 MEYER, H. F.
 Printing, 1954-
 MILLER, GRACE PURDHAM
 Physical Education, 1938
 MILLER, H. A.
 Music, 1936-1942, 1946-1954
 MILLER, H. S.
 Natural Science, Mathematics, 1907-1914
 MITCHELL, MRS. E. E.
 Music, 1901
 MIZELLE, HELEN
 Health Service, 1951-1954
 MIZELLE, R. C.
 Accountant, 1953-1958
 MOHR, E. I.
 Mathematics, 1950-1954
 MOHR, MARJORIE
 Home Economics, 1954
 MONCADO, HECTOR
 Language, 1918
 MONTGOMERY, MARTHA
 Acting Registrar, 1924
 MORGAN, VIOLET
 Language, 1945
 MOUCHON, PAUL
 Engineer, 1928-1942
 MOYERS, C. H.
 Business Manager, 1907-1909
 MOYERS, S.
 Agriculture, 1909
 NELSON, CHARLOTTE
 Art, 1954
 NELSON, GEORGE
 Natural Science, Mathematics,
 1940-1955
 NELSON, MATUKA
 Office Assistant, 1920
 NESTELL, MERLYND
 Mathematics, 1959-1961
 NICKEL, MARGARET E.
 Education, 1929-1932
 OAKES, MILDRED EADIE
 Physical Education, Health
 Service, 1946-1949
 OAKLAND, OLGA
 Dean of Women, Mathematics, 1939
 OLMSTEAD, RAY O.
 Food Factory, Wood Products,
 1938, 1948-1950, 1953-1954
 OSBORNE, ELIA
 Education, 1907
 OTTO, ARNOLD
 Education, 1959-1962
 PARFITT, ELIZA
 Dean of Women, 1947-1948
 PARISH, MABEL
 College Nurse, 1936
 PARRISH, ANN
 English, 1961-

STAFF MEMBERS (Cont.)

- PARRISH, E. L.
Dean of Men, Social Science, 1923-1927
- PARRISH, RUTH STARR
Education, 1927
- PATTERSON, NELLIE
(See Williams, Nellie)
- PEARMAN, E. R.
Maintenance, 1944-1956
- PENDERGRASS, JESSIE
Education, 1961-
- PFISTER, MRS. G.
Academy, 1959-1960
- PHELPS, BERTHA
Dean of Women, 1915
- PHILLIPS, CLARA
Home Economics, Mathematics,
Secretarial Science, 1899-1901, 1909-1911
- PHILMON, ROCHELLE
(See Kilgore, Rochelle)
- PIERCE, DEAN
Wood Products, 1955-1956
- PIERCE, H. W.
Blacksmith, 1910-1912
- PIERSON, JOHN
Farm and Dairy, 1942-1950, 1954-1956
- PITTMAN, BERNICE
Education, 1949-1950, 1962-
- PITTON, MARLENE TURNER
Laundry, 1939-1940
- PLUE, O. S.
Religion, Greek, 1949-1950
- PLUE, VIOLETTA
Art, 1949-1950
- PLUNCIAN, MRS. G.
Art, 1957
- POLK, HERBERT
Creamery, 1958
- PRESLEY, HANSEN K.
Secretarial Science, 1910
- PRESTON, B. M.
Printing, 1948
- PRESTON, W. R.
Printing, 1953-1955
- QUIMBY, PAUL
Religion, Pastor, 1941-1943
- RABUKA, GLADYS
Education, 1954
- RAFFERTY, L. E.
Industrial Arts, 1938-1939
- RAINWATER, MRS. ALBERTA REIBER
Food Service, 1940
- RATHBUN, F. O.
Printing, 1937-1938
- RAY, W. F.
Industrial Arts, 1924
- RAYMOND, FRANK O.
Mathematics, 1905
- READ, JOHN
Music, Academy, 1961
- REBOK, D. E.
President, Dean of College 1943, 1956
- REED, CHARLES
Secretarial Science, 1959-
- REES, C. N.
President, 1959-
- REEVES, C. A.
Religion, 1959-
- REEVES, HARRIET
Nursing, 1960-
- RHODES, NORMA
Food Service, Home Economics, 1942
- RICHARDSON, MRS. I. D.
Dean of Women, 1923
- RICKS, RAYMOND
Laundry, 1954
- RINGER, BRUCE
Auto Expediter, Distributors, 1954-
- RITTENHOUSE, F. O.
Dean of College, Social Science,
1939, 1949-1952
- RITTENHOUSE, RUTH
Education, 1929-1931
- ROACH, RUBY
Education, 1905
- ROBERSON, LOUISE
Academy, 1959-1960
- ROGERS, WAVA
Music, 1930
- ROLFE, GLENDA
Nursing, 1956-1961
- ROTMILLER, C. O.
Treasurer, Asst. Business
Manager, 1925, 1927-1929
- ROWE, MABELLE
Dean of Women, Home
Economics, 1903-1904, 1912
- ROWE, THOMAS D.
Dean of Men, Social Science,
1901-1904, 1912
- ROZELLE, FLORENCE
(See Smoot, Florence)
- RUSSELL, C. A.
Director of Extension, 1943-1946
- RUSSELL, CAROLYN HALL
Dean of Women, 1944-1946
- RUTLEDGE, CHRISTINE
Secretary to the President, 1942
- SALHANY, MARVIN
Laundry, 1956
- SANBURN, FREDERICK S.
Dean of Men, 1953-1954
- SANDS, A. J.
Industrial Arts, 1940
- SARGEANT, STANLEY
Nursing, 1956-1957
- SAULS, LYNN
Academy, 1961-
- SCHMIDT, JOHN
Food Service, 1959-
- SCHNEIDER, WILBERT
Dean of College, 1960-
- SCHUTTE, THOMAS
Education, 1956
- SEAGRAVES, BESSIE
Food Service, Home Economics, 1919-1922
- SEVRENS, L. G.
Dean of College, Natural Science,
1946-1949
- SHANKEL, GEORGE E.
Dean of College, Social Science,
1956-1960
- SHATZKIN, MERTON
Music, 1957
- SHAW, B. H.
Religion, 1930-1934
- SHOOK, ALETHA
Home Economics, 1949

STAFF MEMBERS (Cont.)

- SHREVE, H. A.
Industrial Arts, 1918-1920
- SHULL, HELEN M.
Food Service, Home Economics,
1923-1928
- SHULL, WILLIAM
Physician, 1950
- SCHULZ, OTTO
Agriculture, 1907
- SIEBENLIST, J. R.
Academy Principal, 1959-1961
- SILLOWAY, MISS MERLE
Librarian (Orlando Campus),
1956-
- SIMMONS, MARION
Educational Consultant, 1960-1962
- SIMPSON, ANN
Nursing, 1959
- SLOAN, THYRA BOWEN
Education, 1950- 1956
- SMITH, CARL
Maintenance, 1953
- SMITH, FAYDETTE
Education, 1928
- SMITH, HARRIET
(See Reeves, Harriet)
- SMITH, LOWELL
Music, 1959-1960
- SMITH, Q. E.
Industrial Arts, 1932
- SMOOT, FLORENCE ROZELL
Secretary to Business Manager, 1954
- SMOOT, IRMA KOPITZKE
Secretarial Science, 1954-1959
- SNIDE, H. E.
Religion, Education, Social
Science, 1935-1942
- SORENSEN, M. J.
Social Science, 1950
- SORRELL, RUTH JONES
Education, 1954-
- SPALDING, A. W.
Secretarial Science, 1901, 1903
- SPALDING, A. W., JR.
Buildings and Grounds, 1948-1953
- SPARKS, C.
Printing, 1921-1923
- STAMPER, HARRIET
Academy, Dean of Girls, 1961-
- STARKEY, LEOLA CASTLE
Home Economics, 1955
- STARKEY, W. C.
Printing, 1925-1934
- STATHAM, MRS. W. D.
Laundry, 1926-1927
- STEEN, MARGARET
Language, 1951-1955
- STEEN, RAMIRA
Language, 1946-1947
- STEEN, THOMAS W.
Education and Psychology, 1950-1955
- STEPHENSON, EDYTHE
(See Cothran, Edythe)
- STEWART, MARY A.
Language, Music, 1903-1904
- STEWART, C. G.
Industrial Arts, 1927
- STONE, C. L.
Religion, President, 1913-1914
- STONE, MRS. C. L.
Art, 1914
- STONEBURNER, EDNA
Dean of Women, Social Science
1951-1958
- STRAIGHT, G. H.
Music, 1919-1920
- STRICKLAND, MRS. M. G.
Laundry, 1925
- STURDEVANT, C. E.
Dean of Men, 1893-1895
- SUHRIE, A. L.
Educational Consultant, Social
Science, 1946-1956
- SUMMEROUR, MRS. GRADY BROOKE
Music, Secretarial Science,
1911-1912, 1918
- SWAFFORD, J. M.
Farm and Dairy, 1921
- SWAIN, E. R.
Industrial Arts, 1928-1932
- TAFT, MATTIE B.
Language, 1910
- TAPPER, RITA
Language, 1960
- TARR, E. W.
Social Science, 1956
- TAYLOR, MRS. E.
Dean of Women, 1920
- TAYLOR, ELAINE MYERS
Music, 1959-
- TAYLOR, MRS. J.
Education, 1935
- TAYLOR, MORRIS
Fine Arts, 1959-
- TAYLOR, W. H.
Dean of Student Affairs, Public
Relations, 1958-
- TENNEY, J. ELLIS
President, Religion, 1901-1908
- THIEL, LEO
President, Language, 1916-1918,
1923-1924
- THOMPSON, J. C.
President, Business Manager, 1938-1942
- THORNE, MRS. J. H.
Food Service, Dean of Women,
Home Economics, 1916-1917
- TEURBER, JOHN
Music, 1957
- THURBER, WAYNE
Music, 1950-1951
- THURMON, ROY
Pastor, 1960-
- TOBIASSEN, L. K.
Social Science, 1947-1948, 1951-1956
- TOBIASSEN, RUTH
Language, 1950
- TOLLMAN, ELIZABETH
Language, Librarian, 1933-1935
- TOMPKINS, J. E.
Laundry, 1953-1955
- TOMPKINS, O. D.
Laundry, 1957-1960
- TRAMMEL, HOWELL
Quarry, 1928-1929

STAFF MEMBERS (Cont.)

- TRAMMELL, M. R.
Basketry, 1926
- TRAYLOR, ZAHN
Store, 1954
- TUCKER, BEATRICE
Music, 1909-1910
- TUCKER, J. A.
Mathematics, Education,
Agriculture, 1945-1950
- TUCKER, MRS. J. A.
Dean of Women, Education, 1916-1919
- TURLINGTON, DREW
Industrial Arts, 1960-
- UNDERHILL, RAY
Dean of College, 1957-1958
- UPCHURCH, J. A.
Dean of Men, 1957-1959
- VAN ARSDALE, ELIZABETH
Asst. Dean of Women, 1961-
- VANBLARICUM, JAMES
Physician, 1955-1956
- VANDEVERE, WAYNE
Business Administration, 1958-
- VANKIRK, MARIE
Language, 1912
- VANKIRK, M. B.
President, Religion, Social
Science, 1907-1912
- VINING, N. B.
Printing, 1947
- VIXIE, H. M.
Business Administration, 1930-1932
- VOGEL, ELLEN
Home Economics, 1931-1932
- WALKER, LOIS
Education, 1936-1938
- WALLEKER, BEULAH
Education, 1924
- WALTERS, T. W.
President, Dean, 1956-1958
- WARREN, MAUDE
Music, 1913-1915
- WARNER, BERNICE
Enterprises, Asst. Treasurer, 1961-1962
- WASHBURN, HARRY
Religion, Social Science, 1906
- WASHBURN, MRS. H. A.
Natural Science, 1906
- WALTHER, DANIEL
Social Science, Greek, 1942-1946
- WATROUS, E. T.
Dean of Men, Social Science, 1949-
- WATROUS, MYRTLE
Assistant Librarian, 1950-
- WATSON, RUTH
Cashier, 1950
- WATT, A. L.
Natural Science, 1960-
- WATT, CARRIE M.
Food Service, 1944
- WATT, IRMA
Business Administration, 1936-1938
- WATT, ROSE B.
Music, Home Economics, 1926-1927
- WATTS, HELEN
Music, 1928, 1934
- WEST, D. L.
Assistant Business Manager,
Director of Student Finance, 1956-
- WEST, LAWRENCE
Dean of Men, 1927-1929
- WEST, MRS. L. P.
Home Economics, 1928-1929
- WEST, MRS. L. R.
Music, 1934-1935
- WESTPHAL, OLIVE
Language, 1960-
- WHEELER, ALICE
Nursing, 1956-
- WHEELER, A. J.
Agriculture, 1937-1938
- WHEELER, OLIVE S.
Home Economics, 1938
- WHITE, OBIE
Education, 1924
- WHITTAKER, J. T.
Bakery, 1929-1932
- WILCOX, LORENA
Dean of Women, Food Service,
1927-1934
- WILKINSON, W. J.
Education, 1932
- WILLIAMS, BERNICE
Music, 1919-1920
- WILLIAMS, C. A.
Farm and Dairy, Store, Sheriff,
1941, 1946-1948, 1951, 1953, 1954
- WILLIAMS, MRS. C. A.
Food Service, Laundry, 1941-1959
- WILLIAMS, EDYTHE
College Nurse, 1935-1943
- WILLIAMS, G. A.
Store, 1907-1908
- WILLIAMS, LARRY
Asst. Dean of Men, 1961-
- WILLIAMS, NELLIE
Physical Education, Art, 1960-
- WILLIAMS, W. E.
College Nurse, 1938-1943
- WILLIS, PEARL
Laundry, 1928
- WILSON, EVA
Laundry, Food Service,
1929-1930, 1935-1938
- WILSON, LESSIE
Music, 1895-1897
- WINKLER, EUPHEMIA
Food Service, Home Economics, 1901
- WINKLER, LINDSAY
Natural Science, 1956
- WINTER, CHARLES E.
Natural Science, Mathematics, 1943
- WIRAK, THEODORA
(See Lambeth, Theodora)
- WILT, JACK
Building and Grounds, 1961-
- WITTSCHIEBE, C. E.
Religion, 1947-1954
- WOOD, J. MABEL
Music, 1949-
- WOOD, LOIS
Education, 1955

STAFF MEMBERS (Cont.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| WOOD, LYNN | WRIGHT, K. A. |
| President, Natural Science, | President, Business Manager, 1943-1955 |
| 1915, 1919-1922 | |
| WOOD, MAUDE | ZACHARY, MALVINA |
| Language, 1919-1920 | Music, 1926-1930 |
| WOODRUFF, DONALD | ZELLER, E. E. |
| Academy, 1961- | Garage, 1948 |
| WOODRUFF, ELMER E. | ZIMMERMAN, DUANE |
| Agriculture, 1903-1908 | Mathematics, 1961- |
| WOODS, R. W. | ZIMMERMAN, W. E. |
| Natural Science, Mathematics, | Natural Science, Business |
| 1929-1939 | Administration, 1931-1932 |
| WOODWARD, H. A. | ZWEIG, MARY |
| Store, Laundry, 1956- | Secretarial Science, 1951-1953 |

MISSIONARIES

These left halls of learning for unselfish service in foreign lands.

Some of you are penetrating dense jungles, fording swollen streams, or listening to the threats of war. You are followed by the earnest prayers of those back home. You are still a definite part of Southern Missionary College.

CANADA

Esther Brassington	'42
Ruth Carterette Sands	'42
William A. Sowers	'31
Jeanne Hazel Dorsette Stoodley	'49 1949-
Edward Vick	'55 1956-
Faydette Smith Youngs	'24

FAR EAST

Martin C. Bird	'38 1954-
Harvey Bowen	'43 1961-
Mildred Emmanuel Bradley	'25 1930-42
Esther Kephart Bruce	'46 1954-
Freida Mae Clark	'40 1940-42; 48-52
Arthur Ray Corder	'51 1956-
Chester H. Damron	'57 1960-
Mary J. Brown Damron	'53 1960-
Nellie N. Ferree	'28 1946-
John F. Harris	'55 1960-
Patricia Thames Harris	'53 1960-
Billy Page Haskell	'47 1952-
Louis G. Ludington	'40 1950-55; 60-
H. E. McClure	'22 1954-
Rose Meister	'21 1960-
Bessie Mount	'14 1920-23; 25-40; 46-52
Alta Philo	'60 1961-
Jack Sager	'50 1950-
George N. Tolhurst	'43 1956-61
Ethel Cochran Tolhurst	'43 1956-61
Paul Watson	'50 1960-
Ruth Risetter Watson	'49 1949-
C. A. Woolsey	'23 1925-33

INTER AMERICA

Rene Ramier Alonso	'52 1952-
Waldina L. Alonso	'52 1952-
Henry Baasch	'53 1919-36; 1947-52; 1960-
Virginia Norris Beauchamp	'52 1952-54
C. Rees Callicott	'12
Vesta Moyers Callicott	'12
Manuel Caraballal	'49 1949-
Nicholas Chaij	'52 1952-
E. Dale Collins	'53 1953-
Betty Staben Collins	'53 1953-
Kenneth S. Crofoot	'36 1946-52
Ivan T. Crowder	'37 1959-
R. R. Drachenberg	'55 1955-

MISSIONARIES (Cont.)

INTER AMERICA (Cont.)

Dora J. Drachenberg	'52	1952-
Clyde O. Franz	'32	1945-
Lois Mae Clark Franz	'34	1945-
James G. Fulfer	'50	1957-
Robert A. Hamm	'48	1953-
Glenn F. Henriksen	'47	1952-
Ruth M. Ingram	'31	1945-52; 1957-58
W. E. Kuester	'29	1945-50
Lorabell Peavey Midkiff	'41	1953-
Martha Montgomery Odom	'24	1942-45
Dollis Mae Smith Pierson	'50	1944-50
Andres S. Riffel	'52	1947-
Ruth M. Riffel	'52	1947-
Valentin W. Schoen	'55	1949-
Carl Jackson Smith	'42	1948-50
William A. Sowers	'31	1958-59
William Tol	'51	1951-

MIDDLE EAST

Paul C. Boynton	'49	1945-51
Ruth Beck Boynton	'53	1945-51
Miriam Bruce	'26	1956-
Mary Tunison Darnell	'45	1951-
Robert C. Darnell, Jr.	'48	1951-
Kenneth Harding	'53	1960-
Fred Veltman	'51	1952-57
Irene Pearman Veltman	'49	1952-57

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Thomas M. Ashlock	'50	1960-
Ercel Bradley Bennett	'36	1945-57
Edward M. Collins	'51	1956-
Ivan T. Crowder	'37	1944-51
Marie Guinn	'44	1944-
Gerald Gutekunst	'54	1956-
Jessie Mae Hawman	'52	1947-59
T. R. Huxtable	'22	1926-32
Harold Johnson	'58	1960-
Marjorie Connell Johnson	'53	1960-
Alice Mae Perkins Kimber	'47	1951-55
Warner E. McClure	'25	1938-54
Nellie Nash McClure	'25	1938-54
William W. Oakes	'49	1953-61
W. Walker Oliphant	'38	1960-
Leslie D. Pendleton	'59	1960-
Dollis Smith Pierson	'50	1958-
Eunice Bell Reiber	'38	1945-48
Thomas W. Staples	'58	1958-
Mary Coulson Travenner	'48	1951-52
Ben D. Wheeler	'49	1953-
Ann Morgan Wheeler	'46	1953-
Barbara Wilson	'54	1958-
Fred E. Wilson	'54	1958-

MISSIONARIES (Cont.)

SOUTH AMERICA

Samuel Alberro	'52	1952-
Ronald Bottsford	'61	1961-
Nicholas Chaij	'52	1954-
Robert Davis	'55	1955-
T. R. Huxtable	'22	1937-
H. E. McClure	'22	1944-47
F. C. Petty	'41	1946-57
Charles L. Pierce	'51	1951-54
Robert H. Wood	'47	1953-55
Alexander A. Zegarra	'51	1940-49

SOUTHERN ASIA

J. Franklin Ashlock	'25	1928-46; 50-
Marcella Klock Ashlock	'46	1928-46; 50-
Thomas M. Ashlock	'50	1950-57
Henry Baasch	'53	1912-14
Charles Arthur Boykin	'28	1930-50; 54-
Miriam Bruce	'26	1936-41
Elsie Landon Buck	'41	1949-55
Joseph A. Crews	'46	1952-57
F. LaVerne Fuller	'50	1951-56
H. Ralston Hooper	'51	1952-
June Snide Hooper	'42	1952-
Donald W. Hunter	'25	1930-37; 51-54
Jamile Jacobs	'51	1961-
Paul L. Jensen	'59	1960-
J. A. Johanson	'49	1938-46; 49-55; 59-
G. G. Lowry	'08	1909-42
Rose Meister	'21	1928-42; 45-56
W. W. Oliphant	'38	1946-50
Phillip A. Parker	'38	1945-
Dollis Mae Smith Pierson	'50	1935-42; 50-52
Joseph A. Soule	'48	1951-
Bertha Wolfe Terry	'26	1945-48
Hollis T. Terry	'26	1945-48
Raymond H. Woolsey	'51	1956-
W. Forrest Zill	'51	1951-

SOUTHERN EUROPE

Eileen Mulford Drouault	'33	1953-59
Martha Montgomery Odom	'24	1931-37
Mrs. Louise O. Walther	'46	1935-41

MISSIONARIES (Cont.)

The following students answered the call to foreign mission service before graduation. They are as much a part of our SMC's honored list of missionaries as though they had worn the cap and gown. There is no way of knowing if this is a complete list. The year given is the last year of attendance at SMC. (For a few names the year is missing.)

Name	Date	Country
Bettie Zollinger Ashlock	1947	India
Marie Louise Baart	1937	China; Middle East
Charles Clyde Bailey	1928	China
Mary Myrtle Bain	1923	Africa
Harry Joseph Bennett	1937	Belgian Congo
Vera Melita Bergmann	1947	Africa
Stella Mae Beauchamp	1930	India
Lucille Marthine Bliss	1944	South Africa
Helen Watts Boykin	1927	India
Charles William Bozarth	1917	Africa
Rilla Boynton	1920	Australia
Mildred Janice Bradley	1936	India
Earnest Lloyd Branson		Beirut
Alta Dupee Burch	1942	Nyasaland, Africa
Sarah Woods Carter		Caribbean
Raleigh Marvin Carter		Caribbean
Harold Henry Cobban		Jamaica
Ralph Rexford Coble		Puerto Rico
Eva Lillian Carmin Coble		Puerto Rico
Virginia Mae Dart Collins	1951	West Africa
William Thaddeus Collins	1930	Colombia
John Wesley Cole	1915	Buenos Aires, Argentina
Ethel Johnson Cole	1914	Buenos Aires, Argentina
Robert Lincoln Cone	1937	Philippines, West Africa
Margaret Elizabeth Cossentine	1925	China
Lula Ann Tunison Crews	1944	India
Clarence Creager Crisler		China
Clifford and Ethel Dart		West Indies
Alva Wilkes Downing		Nigeria
Nellie Ruth Mitchell Fisher	1938	Manila
George H. Fleenor	1947	Mexico, South America
Lila Ruth Edgmon Fleenor	1946	Mexico, South America
Eldine Allen Frederick	1941	India
Christine Rutledge Franklin	1942	Cuba
Agnes Sinclair Gray		South America
John W. Grounds		Cuba
Elsie Valeria Grounds		Cuba
Carol Ann Henricksen	1944	Colombia
Zana Juanita Hibben		Korea
Lois Rachel Bowen Hoag	1941	Ethiopia
Irma Osteen Horning	1938	Hawaii
Ellis Perkins Howard	1915	Inter America
LeRoy Hunter	1930	India
Robert Hyder	1948	Alaska
Thelma Irvin	1945	Belgian Congo, Africa
Flossie Lorine Ingersoll	1943	South America
R. L. Jacobs	1956	South America, Cuba

MISSIONARIES (Cont.)

Name	Date	Country
Fredonia R. French Jacques	1941	East Africa
Marilyn Jensen	1959	Africa
Beulah Johnson		Ethiopia
L. T. Johnson		Inter America
Dorothy Virginia Keppler	1948	Bolivia
C. B. Keppler	1949	Bolivia
Christine Kruger	1942	South India
Charles Landis		China
Mary J. Lanier		Honduras
Annie Marie Larsen	1946	Angola
Elizabeth Chrisman Lemon	1943	Congo
Philip Lemon	1943	Congo
Dr. L. J. Lilly	1925	China
Bertha Lowry		India
R. S. Lowry	1937	India
W. G. Lowry	1923	India
Frank Lynden	1896	New Zealand
Annie Lynden	1896	New Zealand
N. L. Manous	1934	Chile
J. Sidney Marshall	1934	Cuba
L. W. Mauldin	1942	Indonesia
G. E. Maxson	1939	Colombia
Ione Ingram McAllister	1932	Cuba
Ruth Carey McClure	1929	South America, Far East
M. C. Midkiff	1940	Mexico
Mabel Branson Mulholland		Cristobal, Canal Zone
Nellie Jane Newell	1942	North Celebes
Mildred E. Eadie Oakes	1937	East Africa
Lela Perry Odom	1923	Puerto Rico
Leo Odom	1923	Puerto Rico
C. G. Parkins	1914	Haiti
W. E. Patterson	1914	China
Barbara Beans Pendleton	1958	Africa
Myrtle Amanda Miller Pierce		Africa
Robert Pierson	1933	India, Inter America, Africa
Chalmer Pifer	1950	Burma
Joyce Lee Boykin Pifer	1950	Burma
M. T. Reiber	1938	West Africa
Ollie Mae Robbins		China
Mabelle Rassier Rowe		India
Jens C. Ruskjer	1932	South America
A. J. Sands	1940	Jamaica
W. A. Scharffenberg	1914	China
Cecil Schutt	1921	India
Loren Schutt	1921	China
Mabel Florence Schutt	1921	India
Doc Hardman Schmehl	1934	Songa, Africa
Otto Hermann Schulz		South America
Bernice Wilson Scoles	1921	Korea
Catherine Deloris Scott	1937	Burma
F. R. Scott	1931	Burma
Donna Jean Greve Schofield	1945	South America
Bertha Reiswig Shafer	1926	Inter America

MISSIONARIES (Cont.)

Name	Date	Country
D. K. Short	1935	Kenya, East Africa
Garnette Geraldine Mathe Short	1935	Kenya, East Africa
Margaret Louise Shorter	1939	India
R. W. Shorter	1940	India
Bessie Pollis Shreve	1920	Far East
Barbara Premier Sickler	1937	Cuba
Dunbar W. Smith	1928	India
Susie Cheryl Smith		India
Helen Marie Jones Soule	1945	Burma
J. R. Spangler	1941	Singapore
Ruth Marie Collins Sparks	1942	Gold Coast, Africa
A. J. Stewart	1941	Dominican Republic
Elaine Alice Thompson		Puerto Rico
Cora Maybelle Thurber		India
R. M. Turner	1929	Guam
Noble B. Vining	1936	Philippines
W. W. Walker	1920	Africa
I. O. Wallace		China
Mary Elizabeth Wallace	1919	China
R. S. Watts	1924	Korea, Singapore, Africa
F. C. Webster	1935	South America
Mary Eulalia White	1935	Puerto Rico
B. J. Williams	1937	Assam, India
Mary Belle Winkler	1946	South Africa
G. C. Winslow, Jr.	1934	Middle East
Doris Stroup Wood		North Brazil
C. L. Woods	1921	China
Cora Alma Fox Woolsey	1923	China
Challis Rebecca Jennings Woolsey	1951	Burma
John Wright	1910	Africa
Lynn Rainwater Wright	1910	Africa
Essie Elizabeth Walker Wynn		South America
G. C. Wynn	1921	South America

**GRADUATES OF SOUTHERN TRAINING SCHOOL,
SOUTHERN JUNIOR COLLEGE AND
SOUTHERN MISSIONARY COLLEGE**

1904 - 1962

May you who read these pages imagine that you are surrounded by faces you would again like to see and voices you would again like to hear.

1904

Rochelle Philmon Kilgore

1905

John Russell Mitchell

Benjamin Lee Roberts

1906

Collin Parish Brickey

Earl Tenney

1907

Martha Cornish

Gradye Brooke Summerour

Nina Reynolds Emmerson

1908

Carl Hewitt

Mrs. E. C. Spire

Gentry G. Lowry

Gradye Brooke Summerour

Carl Maxwell

Lawrence D. Van Voorhis

Etta Reeder Olmstead

Edith Wade

Otto Schultz

1909

Alice J. Hetherington

Grace M. Craw Ravan

Marie Van Kirk Hetherington

1910

Rosa M. Kozel

Parizetta F. Smith McCalery

1911

Daniel W. Dillen

Mabel F. Mitchell Smith

Elizabeth Van Voorhis Harrison

Mary Vreeland Vick

Burton L. Jacobs

John F. Wright

Grace Craw Ravan

Lynne Rainwater Wright

1912

Rees Callicot

Myrtle V. Maxwell

Vesta Moyers Callicot

Flora Dawson Terry

1914

Augustus H. Foster

Lowell T. Johnston

Ione G. Gallemore

Mrs. C. L. Stone

Nella Harrison Jeys

1915

May Warren Clark

Valah C. Dillen

Stanley Lee Clark

Bessie Mount

GRADUATES (Cont.)

1920

Clarence S. Field

J. Mabel Wood

1921

Letha Litchfield Brown
Eber Roland Goddard
Euphemia Macaulay

Rose A. Meister
Bessie Lee Morgan

1922

Thomas R. Huxtable
Cecil Branson Martin

Julia E. Inabinet Pound

1923

Ellen Gould Bird
James Lamar Cooper
Elizabeth Cowdrick
Robert E. Cowdrick

Frederick E. Fuller
Masie White Jameson
C. A. Woolsey

1924

B. Aubrey Hollister Gibbs
Loretta Ellen Heacock
Alice Hubbell
Donald Hunter
Brent Zachary Lickey
Anita Martin
Minnie Lee Matthews
Myrtle Vivian Maxwell

Ruth McKnight Miller
John S. Murchison
Martha Montgomery Odom
George E. Schultz
Jere Dyer Smith
Benjamin A. Wood
Faydette Yvonne Smith Youngs

1925

J. Franklin Ashlock
Mary Grace Bonner
Mildred Emmanuel Bradley
Jesse Stanton Cowdrick
Lorene Estelle Furches Fox
George Newton Fuller
James Carl Holland
Donald Walter Hunter

John Muller Jansen
Nellie Nash McClure
Warner E. McClure
Harold L. Meister
Martha Minnick
John S. Murchison
Fred M. Palmer
Jean Wingate

1926

Clare Botimer
M. Gordon Brown
Miriam Bruce
Elaine East Eldridge
Evelyn Hamilton
Paul Hammond
Thelma Jones

Walter C. Martin
Fred M. Palmer
Ruth Starr Parrish
William Shephard
Hollis Terry
Bertha Wolfe

1927

Forrest L. Bishop
Maurine Shaw Boyd
Lucille Cherry White Clark
Walter B. Clark
Ethel May Dart
Sarah Edwards

Joseph W. Franklin
John Muller Jansen
Howard Everett McClure
A. D. McKee
Bertha Statham Wade

GRADUATES (Cont.)

1928

Charlie A. Boykin
Jennie Clarke Braddock
Mildred C. Bradley
Leslie Butterfield
Nellie Ferree

Beulah Beatrice Johnson
Alfred V. McClure
Oathe Dorris McKee
Mae B. Murrell
Wendell Wolfe

1929

Clifford Bee
Thyra Doreen Burke
Lawrence Allee Flanagan
Elton B. King
William E. Kuester
John Letson Lambart
Virginia Ann Leach

Carolyn Louis
Francis E. Rilea
John F. Speyer
Eva Victoria Teed
Edna Mae Trammell
Ethel Sheldt Wildes
Leslie Albert Wildes

1930

Lewis A. Bascom
Jennie Clarke Braddock
Minnie Lee Carter
Lottie Gertrude Dickerson
Vincent M. Elmore, Jr.
Coralee C. Russell Finley
Earline Foshee
Leah Lucille Hoskins

Ellen Elizabeth Ingram
Monroe Franklin Loyd
Albert Haynes Macy
A. D. McKee
Clay Millard
Wava Aline Rogers
Eva Maude Wilson
Dema Malvina Zachary

1931

James T. Backus
Edward C. Banks
Joseph Corrigan, Jr.
Albert Lee Dickerson
Joseph Dobbs
Jewell B. Johnson Dubose
John Frederick Duge
Vivian Boyd Goddard
Edward Hassenpflug
Ruth Ingram

Viola Hervey Jameson
Elmer R. King
Mary Gartley Kott
Cloie Ashby Lorren
Henry Lionel Reese, Jr.
H. Raymond Sheldon
Grace Pirkle Travis
Dorothy Arline Chambers Wade
Irene Pointeck Woodall

1932

Clyde O. Franz
Hazel Geraldine Kenny
Mary Ellen Mashburn
Martha Carolyn McClure
John P. U. McLeod
Opal Lucille Miller

Clarence E. Murphy
Walter Ost
Carol Christian Randall
Jesse N. Rhew
Ward B. Shaw
Alberta Marie Pines Spanos

1933

Bruce Thomas Benjamin
Eileen Fern Mulford

Frankie Johnson Philpott
Ottis Walker

1934

Mary L. Philmon Byers
Lois May Clark Franz
J. Thomas Hall

Leta Leon Harding
Anna Marjorie Randall Silverstein
Mary M. Lucas Turner

GRADUATES (Cont.)

1935

Lowell H. Byers
 Lettie Sibley Collins
 Albert N. Hall
 Roger Maiden Leach

Frances Maiden
 Flora Savelle
 Albert C. Smith

1936

Audrey Strail Klaus Beale
 Ercel Mae Bradley Bennett
 Elena Roberta Bird
 Frances Ann Brooke
 Maxine Brown
 J. Gordon Burdick, Jr.
 James Richard Chamber
 Kenneth Stanley Crofoot
 Joseph S. Cruize
 Margaret Elizabeth Deaux
 Evelyn Esther Dunham
 Victor William Esquilla

Lora Lavender Hazard
 Paul K. Hendershot
 Opal A. Freeze Hewitt
 Virginia Rosalie Wier Hubbard
 Helen Brown Kickliter
 Vera Fay Lester
 Eric Lundquist
 Martyn Ingram MacFarland
 Bernice Meacham
 Blanche Black Ost
 Martha Brown Shain
 E. Lewell Smith

1937

Dorothy Ray Hutsell Burger
 Genevieve Walker Clymer
 Jay Ollie Crouch
 Ivan T. Crowder
 Edwin Fay Daughtry
 Lucille Brizendine Davis
 Walter E. Deaux
 Georgia Hale Greene
 Anna M. Thompson Hall
 Mazie Alice Herin
 Irad Clete Levering

Robert Timon Lukat
 Lucille Ward Lukat
 Nena May McAlpine Lovingood
 Menton Amos Medford
 Henry Lionel Reese, Jr.
 William Osbourne Reynolds
 Carl Frank Romans
 Robin Everett Simmons
 Ella Mae Thomson
 Thelma Thomson

1938

Charles Aebersold
 Lenore Artress
 Doris Baessler
 Martin Bird
 Irene Ruth Beck Boynton
 Paul Boynton
 Verlie Reiber Carron
 Richard Cleaves
 Mary Cowdrick
 Doris Davis
 Violet Ruskjer Downing
 Grace Fields
 Dayton Foley
 Carroll Ford
 William Gardner
 John Goodbrad

Thomas Hackelman
 Irma Lee Osteen Horning
 Standish Greek Hoskins
 Flora Lester
 Vesta Lester
 Elenora McAlpine Robinson
 Raymond Morphew
 Walker Oliphant
 H. Philip Parker
 Pauline Chapman Porter
 Eunice Bell Reiber
 James Roddy
 G. Lester Stauffer
 Lynne Sudduth Wiederkehr
 Minnie Sue Bruce Waller
 Woodrow McKendre Wilson

1939

Irva N. Baessler
 Edna Inez Beck

Katherine Marie Chambers
 Frances Maxine Follis

GRADUATES (Cont.)

1939 (Cont.)

Mary Glidewell
Jean Ellen Hadley
Alyce M. Ivey
Byron W. Lighthall
Pierce Jones Moore

Clarence Eugene Newman
Irwin H. Schroader
Margaret Frances Seilaz
Louis Clinton Waller
Wallace L. Wellman

1940

Quinette Maxwell Bailey
Evelyn Britt
Alma Chambers
Frieda Clark
John D. Irvin
Ruby Tripp Irwin
Louis Ludington

James McLeod
Leslie Pitton
Nellie Jane Smith
Hazel Brooks Snide
Rollin Snide
Mildred Hust Wellman

1941

Elise Landon Buck
Gladys Purdie Copeland
Paul Gaver
Burgess Goodbrad
Hoyt Hendershot
Clifford Ludington

Mattie Mae Carter McLeod
Juanita Mathiew Norrell
Lorabel Peavey
Cecil Petty
Jack Sheddan
T. J. Shelton

1942

Hubert T. Anderson
Esther Lorraine Brassington
Annie Mae Chambers
Charles Arthur Davis, Jr.
Maisie Franz Duge
Talietha Belz Foust
Floy Hazel Brooks Greer
Doris June Hale
Benjamin E. Herndon
Sarah Frances Hooper
Opal Ann Johnson
Ferrell Fay McMahan Mathieu
Lois Lorraine Mauldin
Catherine G. Fox Mizelle

Milton G. Norrell, Jr.
Alice Virginia Hubbell Patrick
John William Ray
Malcolm Emory Rogers
Lillie Marie Romydy
Ruth Elizabeth Carterette Sands
Thyra Ellen Bowen Sloan
Carl Jackson Smith
Hazel Brooks Snide
June Evangela Snide
George Monroe Tolhurst, Jr.
Esther Naomi Carterette Trummer
Donald LeRoy West

1943

John Harvey Bowen
Juanita Jo Carithers
Jessie Eileen Conger
Edith Lorraine Davis Fox
Edgar Randall Howard
Elvine Jones
John E. Keplinger
Grayce M. Marquis
Dorthen I. McCullough
William Lamar McDaniel
Lois Evelyn McKee

Miriam Grace Moore
Drew Bennett Murphy
Marilyn Estelle Byrd Oates
Jean Elizabeth Rebok
William M. Schomburg
Dorothy Aline Reed Stephenson
June Thorpe
Ethel Marion Cochran Tolhurst
Eldoris Elaine Williams
Merlyn Jane Parks Winters

GRADUATES (Cont.)

1944

Claudine Hopkins Boyle
 Leonard Lamar Bratcher
 Joy Vida Caldwell Callicott
 Chalmer Chastain, Jr.
 Joseph Archie Crews
 Georgette Marie Damon
 Harriet Russell Echols
 James Leonard Evans
 James Frederick Ford
 George Virley Fuller
 Ellen Marie Guinn

Mattie Katherine Kessel
 Mary Elizabeth Brooke Koudele
 Pansy Penelope Parker
 Alice Mae Perkins
 Grace Marie Schneider
 Ruby Joan Aikman Shields
 Elizabeth Jane Summerour
 Lula Ann Tunison
 Clarence D. Wellman
 June Loraine Wright
 Elouise Carlton Wynn

1945

Doris Christine Bethea
 Alan Floyd Bush
 Helen Shirley Bush
 Dorothy Davis
 Verne Clarence Dortch
 Sarah Kathleen East
 Mamie Yancey Echols
 Eddie Frances Greek Hamilton
 Mary Riley Henderson

Alice Marie Irwin
 Lillian Jewell Johnson
 Gunter Werner Koch
 Ruth Margaret Risetter
 Roland Robert Semmens
 Lyle Marie Wallace Stockdale
 Mary Lucy Tunison
 Margaret Inez Wrenn

1946

Ruby John Aikman
 Marcella Klock Ashlock
 Joseph Archie Crews

Juanita Mathieu Norrell
 Louise Olsen Walther
 Clarence Delmar Wellman

1946 - 2 year

Esther Jean Kephart Bruce
 Helen Barbara Chase
 Clara Evangeline Dennis
 Corinne Winifred Dortch Harris
 Marjorie Elaine Jensen Hickman
 Margarita Dietel Merriman

Virginia Olive Spooner
 Joan Perkins Stevens
 Bernice Edna Purdie Vito
 Caroline Ann Morgan Wheeler
 Joyce Shirley Young Wood

1947

Milton Claude Connell
 James Leonard Evans
 Otis Marvin Graves
 Jack E. Griffith
 Rheva Thelma Groat
 Billy Page Haskell
 Orville Rogers Henderson

Glenn Frederick Henriksen
 Earl Fisher Kenny
 Alice Mae Perkins
 Max Lee Ritchie
 Grace Marie Schneider
 Robert Haskell Wood

1947 - 2 year

Lucille Reed Barrera
 Betty Jane Bottomley
 Betty Jo Boynton
 Nanette Clay
 Goldie Connell
 Wilma Jean Cornell
 Phyllis Mae Marsh England
 Betty Hardy

Jessie May Hawman
 Robert T. Hoover
 Mabel Parfitt Maguire
 Myron Leroy McCumber
 Voncile Dora Petty
 Catherine Alice Ritchie
 Ruth Schroeder
 Ruby Marie Schreve

GRADUATES (Cont.)

1948

Robert S. Bishop
Elmer L. Black
Wendell L. Coble
John S. Darnall
Robert C. Darnall
Miriam R. Ditzel Darnall
Robert A. Hamm
Melvin G. Hickman
Jack A. Just
J. B. Kinder
Robert C. Kistler
Theodore M. Lysek

Kenneth M. Mathews
Evan W. Richards
James R. Rimmer
Robert A. Roach
Lawrence G. Scales
Roland R. Semmens
Joseph A. Soule
Robert G. Swoffard
Wayne P. Thurber
John I. Wilbur
John A. Wilson

1948 - 2 year

Clyde F. Brooks
Louise Brooks
Ross V. Cockrell
Mary Lynn Coulson
Donald E. Lilley

James Thomas Linderman
Dixie Juathenia Reeder
Harold N. Sheffield
Ervin B. Stewart
Edna Earle Stewart Swain

1949

Frances Evelyn Andrews
Jacob Lawrence Atkins
Charles L. Cannon
Manuel M. Carballal
Rosalina R. Cardona
Andrew F. Chastain
Robert Leach Chism
A. Elizabeth Clayton
Earl M. Clough
Cecil R. Coffey
Lorin Oswald Cook
Jeanne H. Dorsette
Marie V. Wren East
Robert W. Geach
Ellen Marie Guinn

Thomas E. Hansen
Robert Guy Hyder
Johannes Alf Johanson
Elizabeth J. Kistler
Jean Elaine Kuster
Mabel Parfitt Maguire
John Morgan, Jr.
W. Warren Oakes
Ruth M. Risetter
Gordon Schlenker
Donald LeRoy West
Jimmie Lou Westerfield
Ben D. Wheeler
Betty Jane Wood
Philip S. Young, Jr.

1949 - 2 year

Margaret M. Baker
Daniel R. Bottomley
Dewitt Bowen
Hazel D. Callender
Barbara B. Coffey
Lola Marie Genton
Annie Maurice Godwin
Dorothy Jean Graves
Thelma M. Cramer Litchfield

June Loach
Barbara Morgan
Dorothy Morgan
Virginia Ostman
Marilyn Joyce Spears
Irene Pearman Veltman
Verna Ruth Wade
Fern Wheeler

1950

George Ashlock
Thomas Ashlock
Glenn Beagles
Margaret Jo Urick Bledsoe
Kenneth Boynton
Thomas Bullock

Robert Carrico
Andrew Chastain
Daniel Chavez
Richard Clapp
Charles Cutter
Pansy Parker Dameron

GRADUATES (Cont.)

1950 (Cont.)

Charles De Ark	Billy Morrison
Maurice Dunn	Curtis Morton
Harold Flynt	Raymond Nasvall
James Fulfer	Harris Nelson
LaVerne Fuller	Wilbur Ostman
Clarence Hager	Betty Hardy Peterson
Amos Harrelson	Garland Peterson
Russell Hartwell	George Petty
Paul Haynes	Harold Phillips
Charles Hill, Jr.	Carroll Prather
Camille Holden	Harold Robbins
Avolt Just	Jack Sager
Harold Keplinger	Phaize Salhany
Camille Lloyd	Walter Schwab
Robert Mathews	Harold Turner
Walter Maxey	David Wagner
Keigwin Maxfield	Paul Ward
Kenneth Mensing	Paul Watson
Roscoe Mizelle, Jr.	Henry Wilmott
Mason Moore	Donald Woodall
Ernest Morgan	

1950 - 2 year

Marlene Marie Avery	Ann Iris Maxwell
Margaret Motley Brownlow	Nelda Madeline Mitchell
Ella Mae Sanderford Clapp	Betty Cummings Phillips
Lola Mae Hammond	Dollis Mae Pierson
Annie Mae Hope	Carol Potter Sturgis
Mable Letha Howard	Billie Turnage

1951

Calvin Clifford Acuff	William S. Hancock
Ernest S. Anderson	Ovvie Eric Hanna
Kenneth Chandler Baize	Malone H. Hendry
Homer Douglas Bennett	Carl David Henriksen
Loren Everett Bishop	Charles Walter Holland
James William Blankenship	Rainey Howard Hooper
Thomas Lee Bracket, Jr.	Jamile Jacobs
Wilbur B. Brass	Joe Earl Lambeth, Sr.
Jerald E. Bromback	Chauncey F. Laubach
Clyde Franklin Brooks	Waldon Dale Martin
Carmen Cartabianca	Betty Jo Boynton McMillan
Edward Milton Collins	Paul McMillan, Jr.
Richard Llewellyn Coon	Bette Walters Miller
Arthur Ray Corder	Francis Martin Miller
Paul William Dysinger	Thomas Joseph Mostert
James Leroy Edwards	Betty Imogene Park
Mary Elizabeth Elam	Craig Sanford Parrish
George Burton Ellis	Charles Lefelia Pierce
R. Dale Fisher	Lloyd Wendell Pleasants
Joseph Leland Gardner	Philipe Bruce Raab
Elbert Wade Goodner	Herman Carlyle Ray
Warren G. Hammond	Frederick Stanley Sanburn
Kenneth K. Hamilton	Andranik W. Saphiloff

GRADUATES (Cont.)

1951 (Cont.)

Edward Herman Schneider, III	Frederick Veltman
Kenneth Eugene Scott	William Dean Wampler
Noble Kenneth Shepherd	Raymond Harvey Woolsey
James Houston Sinclair	Henry Wooten, Jr.
Lester Andrew Smith	Burton L. Wright
Ruth Jones Sorrell	Alexander A. Zegarra
John B. Tigert	Dorothy Beatrice Zill
William Tol	William Forrest Zill
Drew Munroe Turlington	

1951 - 2 year

Audrey Bergman	Christaine Elizabeth Kummer
Elmyra Conger	Ruth Louise Kummer
Marjorie Ethel Connell	Doris Mae Patterson Moore
Caroline Mae Gibson	Doris Evelyn Tipton Pierce
Emory Floyd Hoyt	Raymond Joseph Pons

1952

Esther Alberro	David Kribs
Samuel Alberro	Hugh Leggett
Ramiro Alonso	Aubrey Liles
Waldina Alonso	Kline Lloyd
Harold Armstrong	Ruben Lopez
Virgil Beachamp	Don Martin
Margaret Motley Brownlow	Van McGlawn
Ruby Teachey Campbell	Patricia Champion Owens
Nicolas Chaij	Lester Park
Joyce Cobb	Wilford Patsel
James Davis	Sherman Peterson
Peter Donesky	Lawrence Pitcher
Dora Drachenberg	Joseph Poole
Rolando Drachenberg	Arthur Price
Marie Wrenn East	Andres H. Riffel
Robert Haege	Ruth Riffel (Mrs.)
William Hancock	Juan Rodriquez
Charles Harris	Ray Russell
Gerald Haun	John Ryals
Jessie Hawman	Marilou Parker Schrieber
Elaine Higdon	John Stanley
Emory Hoyt	Thomas Stone
John Hiser	Victor Stuyvesant
Richard Huff	Walter Sutherland
Lawrence Hughes	Layton Sutton
William Jones	Dewey Urick
Donald Kenyon	Wallace Welch

1952 - 2 year

Mary Frances Allen	Lois Highsmith
Bernice Baker	Vernon Hill
Grace Lyon Bryan	Helen Hoover
Mary Ellen Carden Byrd	Ouida Jeanne McWilliams Lowe
Laura Ruth Hancock Dupper	Sara Mahn
Glenda Foster	Madge Cazalas Robinson
Royalyn Hastings	Earl Salhany
Lilia Chacon Hetrick	Helen Sauls

GRADUATES (Cont.)

1953

Maurice Abbott	William Hust
Fred Acuff	Marjorie Connell Johnson
Lorene Ausherman	James Joiner
Henry Baasch	Chester Jordan
Roy Battle	Lilah Lawson
C. L. Beason	Hazel Lowman
Wallace Blair	Jack Martz
J. D. Bledsoe	Floyd Matula
Velma Boyd	Robert McMillan
Ruth Boynton	Charles Meade
Koy Brown	J. J. Millet
Willard Brown	Douglas Milliner
Harmon Brownlow	Alfred Mitchell
Richard Chesney	Mabel Mitchell Joiner
Rose Schroeder Chestnut	Charlotte Nelson
Betty Collins	James Nick
Dale Collins	Robert Northrop
Glenn Coon	Roland Parker
Roy Crawford	Ruby Jean Lynn Phalen
Donald Crook	Jack Price
Mary Crooker	Wayne Rimmer
Merrill Crooker	Bruce Ringer
Marie Culveyhouse	Elmon Roy
Ada Ruth Woolsey Elder	Clark Salyer
Everette Erskine	James Savage
Jack Facundus	Joyce Sinclair
Verda Lee Fletcher	Adolph Skender
Archie Fox	Richard Sloan
Alvin Galutia	Florence Rozell Smoot
John Garner	Wesley Spiva
William Hall	Clyde Springfield
Kenneth Harding	Lloyd Sutter
John Harlan	Delmon Swanson
T. J. Harper	Elmer Taylor
Ruth G. Higgins (Mrs.)	Relious Walden
Howard Huenergardt	Albert Wilt
Robert Huey	Eugene Wood
Winnie Hughes	Lewis Wynn
Harry Hulsey	

1953 - 2 year

Frances Inez Clark	Winifred Metz Knowling
Mary Jean Brown Damron	Charlotte Mills Lawson
Ruby Martin Eberhart	Viola Mitchell
Dolly Fillman	La Verne Northrop
Patricia Harris	Charles Pettingill
Carolyn Jameson	Betty Jo Wallace
Harold Johnson	June Neely Wilcox
Annie Jordan	Ben Young
Martha Kinsey	

GRADUATES (Cont.)

1954

Bernice Baker
 Mary Beans
 Robert Bond
 Marion Barrera
 Bryant Barrington
 Arthur Butterfield
 Nobel Carlson
 Nellie Elmyra Conger
 Robert East
 Carl Edwin Everett
 Walter Fenz
 Lola Marie Genton
 Obed Graham
 Theodore Graves
 Gerard Gutekunst
 Lawrence Hawkins
 Wilfred Henderson
 J. W. Henson, III
 Gerald Kenyon
 Betty Ludington
 Alfred McClure

Lois Marie Wood McColpin
 Robert McCumber
 Ellsworth McKee
 Jerry Medanich
 Robert Melius
 Viola Mitchell
 Maria Moreno
 Choon Soo Oh
 Oluf Olsen
 Billy Mack Read
 Joseph G. Reams, Jr.
 Marvin Edward Rogers
 Juanita Coble Sparks
 Milford Spruill
 Alvin Tripp
 Arthur Watrous
 Carol Jean Whidden
 Elden Wilson
 Fred Wilson
 Walter Wright
 Melvin Yoder

1954 - 2 year

Frances Motley Ammons
 Donna Weber Bohannon
 Betty Brisson
 Coretta Graham
 Mary Hawthorne
 Marie Holloway
 Virginia Lynd

Florine Daniels Maye
 Lynn Jensen Neher
 Pauline Nosworthy Pierson
 Annette Boyles Sterner
 Barbara Sammons Stubbs
 Barbara Wilson
 Celia Youmans

1955

Fawzi Jawdat Abu-el-haj
 James Thomas Alexander
 Adolphe E. Amedee
 Robert H. Ammons
 Wallace T. Anderson
 William H. Badenhorst
 Tom Henry Bledsoe
 Ema G. Burdette
 Ryan Burdette
 Elizabeth N. Carawan
 Edward J. Carlson
 Hugo W. Christiansen
 Robert D. Davis
 Arlene L. Detamore Dever
 Rheba G. Dortch
 Roberto Drachenberg
 Mamie Y. Echols
 Glenda Foster
 Rene A. Gonzalez
 Floyd L. Greenleaf
 Norman Rich Gulley
 John Fred Harris

Paul K. Hendershot
 Russell Samuel Hieb
 Letha Mabel Howard
 William Hulsey
 Maryan N. Jessen
 Mark Leeds
 Delvin E. Littell
 Daniel You-Chi Loh
 Lawrence L. Marvin
 Ann Iris Maxwell
 James Ray McKinney
 Frank Mace McMillan
 Harold Miler
 John N. Oliver
 John F. Pifer
 Donald H. Polen
 Peter Read
 La Sina Rilea
 Lester C. Rilea
 Normalou Sanborn
 Valentin Schoen
 D. James Scott

GRADUATES (Cont.)

1955 (Cont.)

William Edward Severs
 Richard H. Shepard
 Joseph G. Smoot
 Lenwood Stockton

Joel Tompkins
 Edward Vick
 Olavi E. Weir
 Ferdinand P. Wuttke

1955 - 2 year

Rose Marie Grosboll Bailey
 Rebecca Binkley Bethea
 Reba Faye Cates Crutcher
 Marianne Arlene Robbins Dortch
 Carol Hollingsworth Eldridge
 Nancy Matthews McMillan

Lynda Myrtle Mudford
 Violet Elaine Starr
 Carolyn Haynes Weir
 Iris Mae Mull Westcott
 Kathryn Edith Wooley

1956

Cecil Abernathy
 Gene Ballenger
 David Bauer
 Peggy Bennett
 Donald Bethea
 Joe Butterfield
 James Duke
 George Gager
 Genevevo Gonzalez
 Jewell M. Mohr Groome
 Robert Dean Groome
 Vernon Calvin Hill
 Donald Holland
 John Howard
 Bill Ingram
 Michael Kabool
 Dean Kinsey
 Betty Lewis
 Lester Maas

James McClintock
 Carol McClure
 Ivan Namihas
 Lynne Jensen Neher
 Richard Northrop
 Carol Stern O'Day
 Patrick O'Day
 Richard Lynn Sauls
 Elmer Stone
 Marjorie Stone
 Wayne Taylor
 John Thurber
 Charles Tran
 Maurice Urick
 Kenneth Vance
 Walter Ward
 Harold Weiss
 Ralph Workman

1956 - 2 year

Sue Lasseter Beckner
 Margie Gentry
 Mary Ann Hoehn Homer
 Pat Kabool
 Jane Liles
 Jean Kenny Longley

Helen Case
 Carol Smith Palsgrove
 Charlotte Eller Tulloch
 Clara Farley Watrous
 Lela Eunice Whorton

1957

Rachel Lenora Atkins
 Jack Bruce Bohannon
 Barbara S. Bottsford
 John E. Bottsford
 Bobby Gene Bowers
 Frank Clayton Burtnett
 Billie Rachel T. Caudill
 Julian T. Coggin
 John Harry Culp, Jr.
 Chester H. Damron
 Homer H. Dever

Walter DeVries
 Peter Durichek, Jr.
 Fred Eberhart
 Richard G. Fisher
 David Bruce Hall
 Richard Hasty
 Alma Loy Hilton
 La Don Winston Homer
 Bob Jobe
 Howard M. Kennedy
 Paul Edward Kilgore

GRADUATES (Cont.)

1957 (Cont.)

Edward Frances Killen	Carlos Ramon Reyes
Alice Lai-Wen Loh	Ronald B. Rogers
James C. Lynn	Flora Zella Savelle
Jeannette G. Maas	Joya Willene Lynn Schoen
Joyce Elaine Larsen McClure	Duane Stier
Lawrence Ramon McClure	Ava Geraldine Sunderland
Glenn McColpin	Neil Campbell Tarr
David W. Messinger	Norman Lee Trubey
Harold E. Messinger	Franco Rose Vega
Charlie Frank Moore	Ralph H. Walden
Gad Ronald Noble, Jr.	Elizabeth June Neely Wilcox
Jessie Faye Strasner Pendergrass	Joseph Jerry Williams
Elsie E. Peterson	

1957 - 2 year

Mary Louise Lundquist Evers	Delphyne Ballard Reece
Joycelyn Olive Speyer Hess	Alice Dean Trubey
Darlyne Ballard Jarrett	Lillian R. McDonell Wilkinson
Constance H. Moffett	Marilyn Dortch Wurl
Barbara Navy	

1958

Aida Acosta	Harold Johnson
Paul Allen	Clifton Keller
Richard Belz	Clymera Anderson Lorren
Joseph Bishop	Anne Lowe
Cliff Burgeson	John McClellan
Mary Sue Estes Burke	Jerome Niswonger
Vinson Bushnell	Mary Ruth Nuckols
Bob Collins	James Peel
Irene Cross	Robert Pierson
Helen Case Durichek	Eugene Remmers
John Durichek	Joann Ausherman Rozelle
Ira Dennison	Jan Rushing
Ronald Haupt	Gilbert Smith
Inelda Hefferlin (Mrs.)	Vernon Sparks
David Hess	Thomas Staples
Carolyn Hoofard	Gerald Swayze
Robert Ingram	Fred Williams
Carl Jansen	Sally Wonderly
David Jarrett	

1958 - Nursing

Diploma Class

Helen Andrade	Dorothy Dye Luttrell
Shirley Tice Bryne	Yvonne Noel
Gwen Gardner Fox	Anne Shroyer Paston
Sally Daugherty Haight	Dorothy Post
Gertrude Thomas Hansen	Jeanette Hostetler Roberts
Ella Hyde Harden	Myrna Lou Roberts
Gwen Higdon	Joanne Schimek
Anne Boothe Johnson	Barbara Dalton Taylor
Bertha Kingsbury	Georgianna Thompson

GRADUATES (Cont.)

1959

Katie Mae Baker
 Marilyn Therese Biggs
 Robert W. Burchard
 Marcus Eugene Burke
 Kenneth Iber Burke
 Fernando Cardona
 George Alfred Deloney
 Paul Gates
 Verlon Romaine Godwin
 Sherman Roy Holdridge
 Leta Leone Harding Hornyak
 Leah Lucille Hoskins
 Paul L. Jensen
 Orley Franklin Johnson
 William Roy Jones, Jr.
 Richard Charles Kenfield
 Dorothy Evelyn Kulisek
 Caryl Ann Maddox
 Edward Obie McCoun
 Norman Eugene Peek

Leslie Pendleton
 Anne Kathleen Davidson Pettey
 Alexander Henry Pfister
 James Ohlen Rhodes
 James Pierce Rogers
 Jule Ausherman Romans
 Robert Claude Romans
 George L. Sarver, Jr.
 Ronald Craig Shealy
 Donald Albert Short
 Leonard Frederick Vonhof
 Woodson Lee Walker, Jr.
 Frances Martin Richardson White
 Violette Orlene White
 Donald Eugene Wilkinson
 Lillian Ruth McConnell Wilkinson
 Donald Wallin Wilson
 Izora Shurley Wood
 Richard Arnold Young

1959 - 2 year

Susan Marie Arnold
 Sandra Edna Collier

Joan Marie Dierks
 Patricia Anne Mathers

1960

Laura Vance Barnes
 Barbara Jean Beavers
 George J. Bogovich
 Amy Katherine Bushnell McCants
 Louis Lamar Butler
 Thomas Berry Cobb
 Dallas Colvin
 Royce George Cookson
 Donald E. Crane
 Theresa Ann Cunningham
 Bernard Danzel DeVasher
 Phyllis Moore Dickerhoff
 Percy E. Dunagin, Jr.
 Donald James Dykes
 Ann Hester Elliott
 Helen Lavinia Elliot
 Mary Louise Lundquist Evers
 Judson C. Filler
 Phyllis Anne Finney
 Elwood M. Foote
 Gary Neal Fowler
 Norma Ann Grubb
 Grant Doyal Gunter
 Shirley Gunter
 David Williams Hamilton
 Marie Frances Holloway
 Don Ruben Keele

Sang Yong Kim
 Roger Symon King
 Arne Klingstrand
 Robert Leroy Kriigel
 Ruth Louise Kummer
 Kenneth Marvin Lake
 Pearl M. Lamb
 Martha LaRue Landers
 Richard Carl Larsen
 James Charles Leeper
 Betty Martin Litchfield
 Theodore Wendell Litchfield
 Carolyn Virginia Luce
 Albert Eugene Luttrell
 Betty Jean Martin
 Charles Esten Myers, Jr.
 Ramona May McCurdy
 James C. McElroy, Jr.
 David Allen McFaddin
 Frances Joan McIntyre
 Charles Alvin Nicholas
 Truman R. Parrish
 Alta Eloice Philo
 Carol Rozell Pickel
 Marie Powell
 Wilfred Felan Reyna

GRADUATES (Cont.)

1960 (Cont.)

Harold Lane Schmidt
 Roy A. Shouppe
 Charles Donald Silver
 William G. Straight
 Winford N. Tate
 Leland R. Tetz
 Joseph V. Travis, Jr.

Esther Virginia Tyler
 Ruth Alice Tyler
 Carlos G. del Valle, Jr.
 Jerry DeWayne Vanerwegen
 Roberta M. Wery
 Violet C. Weiss
 Virginia Anderson Wortham

1960 - 2 year

Joanne Leitner Anderson
 Jewel Rose Edwards

Rosalind Ann Hendren
 Beverly Joyce Schmidt

1961

Donaldo Alfaro
 William Arbour
 John E. Baker
 Janet Beckner
 William Berry
 Janice Black Short
 Ronald Bottsford
 Julia Boyd
 Jane Brewer
 Sara Brown
 Richard Brunk
 Carol Burchard
 Quinton Burks
 Betsy Carawan
 Ann Clark
 Donald Clark
 Bucky Coggin
 Eugene Crawford
 Gloria Crews
 Nettie Allen Culp
 Cliff Davis
 Janice Davis
 Dwayne Dickerson
 Marilyn Downs Bottomley
 Mary Lou Facemyer
 Randall Hood Fox
 Roy K. Frith
 Julius Garner
 Bruce Gerhart
 Charles Giles
 Richard Green
 Donald Hall
 Bill Henson
 Tommy Hines
 Suzanne Johnson
 Jolena Taylor King

Kenneth Kissinger
 Franklin E. Lamb, Jr.
 John LeBaron
 John Lonberg
 Eva Mae Lysell
 Jack Marshall
 Joy Tanner McElroy
 Regina Micklewright
 Danny Minnick
 Ronald Mitchell
 Sylvia O'Brien
 Ward Oliver
 Sharon Olson Burgeson
 Earl Oxberger
 Jeanne Pettis
 Leonard Ponder
 Richard Rial
 Ann Richman
 Daniel Rozell
 Marvin Nicholas Salhany
 Mary Ruth Seibert
 Ann Shanko
 Martha Sue Silver
 Melvin Stanaway
 Larry Ben Stephen, Sr.
 Gene Stone
 Elaine Sullivan
 Orville Swarner
 Dick Toler
 Carolyn Trawick
 Jim Vye
 Charles Watkins
 Marvin E. Weedman
 Ross William Weldon
 Sarah Whitt

1961 - 2 year

Bertha Caughron
 Linda Landers
 Glady's Lawless
 Tim McCollum

Lynne Price
 Faye Rolling
 Sandra Swain

GRADUATES (Cont.)

1962

James L. Allen
 Alton Glenn Anderson
 Eugene Forrest Anderson
 Joanne Leitner Anderson
 Elmer Carrol Baker
 Dorothy Bergholt
 Edward Bergholt
 John Thomas Bridges
 Norman E. Brown
 Carolyn Ann Buckingham
 Lewis C. Bush
 Robert D. Channell
 Sandra Edna Collier
 Roy Clifford Colson, Jr.
 James Clark Culpepper
 Troy Daniel
 Betty Davis
 Donna Charlene Dunham
 Barbara Duska
 Sandra Ann Elliott
 Alice Rachel Fowler
 Barbara Fowler
 Florence Fox
 Bruce G. Freeman, Jr.
 Glenn Arthur Fuller
 Marilyn Dee Garrison
 Jon William Gepford
 Stanley Giles
 Lucille Peterson Graham
 Joseph Charles Green, Jr.
 Robert Eugene Hansen

June Hart
 Rosemary Hayes
 Ralph M. Hendershot
 Joan Kistler Holden
 Paul Howard Holden
 Laura Barbara Holland
 Gene Harold Kendall
 Shirley Kurtz
 Larry Dean Larsen
 William C. Lord
 Ruth Lutz
 Patricia Ann Mathers
 Ollie Mae Metts
 Wilmer Benjamin Moore
 William Charles Mundy
 Annetta Caroine Owens
 David Wallace Parker
 Wesley Earl Paul
 Galen Alvin Pettay
 Ronald Arten Pickel
 Andrew R. Rivera
 Richard C. Roberts
 John Siemens, Jr.
 Kenneth Edward Straw
 Margie Temples
 Joyce Tomes
 James A. Tucker
 Sandra Vinson
 John Floyd Vogt, III
 Harold Lloyd Walker
 William Ronald Watson

1962 - 2 year

Audrey Delores Crittenden
 Donna-Jean Faltin
 Patricia Ruth Gepford
 Eleanor Gayle Gilreath

Dolores Marie Ham
 Betty Jean Hernoud
 Linda Isabella Paternostro
 Anne Louise Senseman

THIS SACRED SPOT
(A benediction)

"What a sacred spot, hallowed by the presence of an unseen heavenly host, the sacrifices of a loyal constituency and the prayers of many a young person seeking higher ground!

"Young people, who received a greater vision of world needs and responded to that vision and now are in the ends of the earth, make us confident of God's planning in the establishment of this college which can truly be the pride of the denomination as well as of the Southland. May the same spirit of earnestness and faithful consecration possess every young person entering these halls, as possessed those attending here in the pioneer days."

Lynn Wood

—and now these are gone from the campus

"the house by the side of the road"
the Yellow House, or Thatcher Hall
the original pump house
the log barn
the "cracker box" or Commissary
the laundry by the spring
the wood products factory
the little cottages near the tabernacle
the tenant house across the track
the original dilapidated cabins above the stone quarry
the cannery and laundry
the baptistry
the love seat
the Press Apartments
the willow oak

Margarita Dietel

Collegedale Forever!

Majorie Wynne-Hall

Animato

1. Sou - thern Mis - sion - ar - y Col - lege, Glo - ry in your grow - ing fame;
 2. Ne - stled snug - gly in the foot - hills Pierced by lanes for de - cades' tread,
 3. Tink - ling brook - lets, whispering pine trees Blend with But - tering an - gels' wings;

Draw and hold us, "School of Stand - ards," By what's on - ble in your name.
 Lies our col - lege sweet - ly rest - ing Near the ve - ry heart of God.
 In our cher - ished "School of Stand - ards" Tru - ly all cre - a - tion sings.

Refrain

Sou - thern friend - ships root the deep - est, Sou - thern skies seem al - ways blue.
 Sou - thern charm will live for - e - ver, Col - lege - dale, we're true to you.

DATE DUE



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Southern Missionary College
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